Technical and Bibliographic Notes / Notes techniques et bibliographiques

Canadiana.org has attempted to obtain the best copy available for scanning. Features of this copy which may be bibliographically unique, which may alter any of the images in the reproduction, or which may significantly change the usual method of scanning are checked below.

Canadiana.org a numérisé le meilleur exemplaire qu'il lui a été possible de se procurer. Les détails de cet exemplaire qui sont peut-être uniques du point de vue bibliographique, qui peuvent modifier une image reproduite, ou qui peuvent exiger une modification dans la méthode normale de numérisation sont indiqués ci-dessous.

Coloured covers / Couverture de couleur		Coloured pages / Pages de couleur
Covers damaged / Couverture endommagée		Pages damaged / Pages endommagées
Covers restored and/or laminated / Couverture restaurée et/ou pelliculée		Pages restored and/or laminated / Pages restaurées et/ou pelliculées
Cover title missing / Le titre de couverture manque		Pages discoloured, stained or foxed/ Pages décolorées, tachetées ou piquées
Coloured maps /		Pages detached / Pages détachées
Cartes géographiques en couleur	\checkmark	Showthrough / Transparence
Coloured ink (i.e. other than blue or black) / Encre de couleur (i.e. autre que bleue ou noire)	✓	Quality of print varies / Qualité inégale de l'impression
Coloured plates and/or illustrations / Planches et/ou illustrations en couleur Bound with other material /		Includes supplementary materials / Comprend du matériel supplémentaire
Relié avec d'autres documents Only edition available / Seule édition disponible		Blank leaves added during restorations may appear within the text. Whenever possible, these have been omitted from scanning / II se peut que
Tight binding may cause shadows or distortion along interior margin / La reliure serrée peut causer de l'ombre ou de la distorsion le long de la marge intérieure.		certaines pages blanches ajoutées lors d'une restauration apparaissent dans le texte, mais, lorsque cela était possible, ces pages n'ont pas été numérisées.
Additional comments / Commentaires supplémentaires:		

AND

CATHOLIC HRONICLE.

VOL. XXI.

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, MARCH 24, 1871.

NO. 32.

NORA BRADY'S VOW.

BY MRS. ANNA II. DORSEY.

CHAPTER VI.

"I'm biddin' you a long farewell, My Mary kind and true; But I'll not forget you, darling, In the land I'm going to. They say there's bread and work for all, And the sun shines always there; But I'll not forget Old Ireland, Were it fifty times as fair."

The next day a police-constable, attended by four subordinate officials, made his appearance at Glendariff. "He had been sent down from Dublin," he informed Captain Saunders, "by Donald More, Esq., to protect the property, and see that nothing but Mrs. Halloran's personal effects were removed from the house."

"You've come on a braw errand,' said Captain Saunders, with bitter irony, "an' one weel suited to such a hoodic craw. There na mickle to fear for yer thrapple, as there's only a desolate ladye and twa bairnies to spend your valor on. Yes, yes, your documents are all correct. You will have perfect indeemnity for any audacity you may commit; but, I rede ye, no insult to the ladye. None of us," and a burning spot glowed on the cheeks of the honest old Scotchman,-" none of us were sent here to interfere left the drawing-room, and the closing door with her.'

The brutal countenance of the man expressed merely a blank and passing look of amazement and annoyance. He evidently had not expected such a reception, and could he have understood the meaning of what the old officer said, he would have sent up to Dublin no favorable report of his loyalty. As it was, the cool irony of his tone, and the uncourteous reception he goodness and unexpected friendship, to beg you, gave him, stung him in such a manner that, had he been with his equals or his inferiors, he would have given vent to the rage which he now thought it most prudent to suppress.

"It's the law, captain; it's not ME, sir .-It's the law. They might all go to the devil, sir, ble whenever he was excited by any unusual headlong, if the law'd let 'em, and I'd not put emotion, "that what I have to tell will ina jack-straw in their way," he replied, sullenly. volve any principle of duty, under existing cir-"But somebody must see this Mistress Halloran, and read these documents to her."

from his chair, and striding through the hall towards the drawing-room, which he had seen Mrs. Halloran enter, with her children, a short time before. He tapped lightly on the door, which was opened by Desmond, who sprang back, and stood scowling at him, while the veins in his forehead swelled out, and his clinched fists were extended forward. Capt. Saunders laid his large, brawny hand gently on the boy's head, and passed in. Mrs. Halloran band, and if this was the messenger who had dariff," most unexpectedly shouted Desmond. come to tell her he was taken, she must die .-So she thought; and Captain Saunders, who read her fears in her pale, anxious countenance, hastened to relieve them, by saying,

"Do not be alarmed, madain. This gentleSaunders, l

from Dublin on a mere legal formula, which, I self defiantly towards him. It would be safe believe, is usual on such occasions; and 1, to get you out of the country, before you begin thinking, perhaps, as you have—no, ahem—no to give our gracious queen trouble. Madam, friend near ye, took the liberty of breaking the I must leave you. I wish you well; and if business to you."

"Thank you, from my soul, sir," replied Mrs. Halloran, with a grateful look, and inex-pressibly relieved. "What is your business excuse me." with me, sir?"

"I was sent down, ma'am, from Dublin, by Donald More, Esq.'

"To drive me from the shelter of my own roof," she said, in a calm but bitter tone. "It were a needless precaution, however. I shall

leave, as I intended, in the morning. It being his, even though unjustly, would be sufficient to drive me from it, if I had no other shelter It did than those ruins below us, or the fastnesses of the hills,"

" Madam, this relates to the graith and effeets belonging to yoursel'. Look over the in -the precious document: hand it to Mrs. Halloran, sir," said Captain Saunders.

"I don,t know that it will be strictly accord-

ing to law, sir."
"It will. Mrs. Halloran, glance over it.—

ment from the constable's hands to hers. was soon kindled on each pale cheek, her lips means of living. The rest, those rich and last descendants of the princely McCarthy were firmly compromised, and he saw, by the beautiful things which the exquisite and elewere firmly compromised, and he saw, by the beautiful things which the exquisite and elefluttering of the lace on her bosom, how wildly gant taste of John Halloran had gathered The fox had made his hole, and the cony his her heart was throbbing, and knew how sharp around her, and which were, every one, conseand deep the blow had struck home. He crated by some cherished association, she left, pitied her. He thought of his own fair or rather abandoned, because in the ruined daughters in the quiet vale of Kinloch; and place she was going to she knew there was had he dared, could he have done it without scarcely a habitable room, and that everything men, some small apartments were discovered disloyalty, he would have made her wrongs his superfluous would embarrass and inconvenience by Nora and Dennis, which in a short time

strangers. My personal effects are not numer- faces which have always been here, and think Mrs. Halloran's comfort, arranged her kitchen bring you there, where, please God, we'll all be I would make Donald More a free gift of them, it last. along with the rest I brought John Halloran, still the noblest and best of men, though now among the world's best heroes. I brought him entitled to them. When you receive his reply back again? they can be forwarded to me."

"But see here, madam; look at this clause. It will save you trouble, and me time." said the official. "Here: it reads, 'Mrs. Halloran knows what articles to remove, and will retain only such articles as she is entitled to by pos-session prior to her marriage with John Hal-

"That is clear enough, madam; and, if an old soldier made advise you, take advantage of it, without giving yourself mair trouble."

"Thank you. That will do," she said, bowing to the police-constable. Then her face dropped down in her long, slender hand, and she was silent and lost in thought. The official roused her. "Pardon me," she said to the old officer, who had been regarding her with deep cares, and but little to think of except my own happiness, since my marriage with John Hal- just what he appeared, a harmless simpleton .-Captain Saunders. I presume, sir, on your as a last favor, to tell me if any news has come of the-of-John Halloran, my husband."

"Madam, I do not know," said Captain Saunders, speaking with the broad accent which made his phrascology almost unintelligicumstances. Rumor has made public all I n, and read these documents to her." know, and, as our plans are all frustrated re"Come with me," said the old soldier, rising garding him, it will do no harm for you to know that he is either in France or on his way to America."

"Thank God!" she exclaimed, fervently; "thank God! Oh, sir, if you knew John Halloran, you would not grudge him his liberty."

"Madam, whatever I may feel for you, I have no sympathy with rebels," outspoke the

"That's what he called me! that's what he arose, with her accustomed grace and courtesy, called me, mamma! How dare you call my to receive him, although the appearance of a father a rebel, you base English soldier? He's stranger with him evidently agitated her. She a thousand times better than you are; and if was every instant expecting news from her hus- he was here, he'd thrash you away from Glen-

"Desmond, my boy!" exclaimed Mrs. Hal-

"You are a bold little rebel," said Captain Saunders, laughing and trying to lay his hand man, who is of the law, has only come down on the brown, curly head, which still lifted itmy presence at Glendariff has in any way inconvenienced or distressed you, I hope that the fact of its being involuntary on my part will her Father in heaven.

> Mrs. Halloran frankly neld out her hand, saying, "I only thank the kind Providence that led you hither. You have been a friend and protector in these sore trials. Had another person been sent to Glendariff, my misery might have been aggravated. But I must say farewell. In the morning I shall leave this place

It did not require much time and labor to select and pack the effects Mary Halloran intended to have removed to Fada-Brae Abbey. Some antique pieces of furnitare, beds, and household linen, a few odd old silver vessels of the time of Cormac, her husband's portrait, and three or four copper utensils for kitchen use, all of which had belonged to her mother, which had descended through many generations contingencies as poverty might disclose, to turn, Her eyes ran rapidly over it. A red spot as occasion might require, into the available

The treachery or triends and kinsmen is are said, and I shall not be would have harder to bear than injuries received from people these rooms again with the familiar ing implements, while Nora, after attending to cross over to Amerikey too, and airn enough to wondered how the performance of apparent

ous, and, if my necessities were not so great of everything being as he left it and as I saw

Mrs. Shea, as Nora had predicted, remained at Glendariff, and it was difficult to discover outlawed and called rebel, for that which, had whether it was from motives of self-interest or it been successful, would have ranked him really, as she said, "to keep her eyes on her master's property, that that thief of the world. but little, except my love and an undying trust in the purity of his character. That no tyranny can rob me of. Have no fears, there-So cheer up, Mistress Halloran, honey, and fore, for yourself and your employer. I shall don't let a could thought of me come into yer give you a list of the effects belonging to me; gentle heart. God knows, I'd rayther go; but he will know whether it is correct, and if I am | if I do, who'll take care of yer own till ye come

Mrs. Shea wept abundantly, and exhibited the most genuine emotions of grief, which were quite satisfactory to all except Nora Brady. who said nothing, but looked sideways, and turned the end of her pretty retrousse nose a little more towards, the zenith than nature intended. The baccah man, with his snuff-colored wig and ragged garments, had suddenly disappeared; and when the cars came up from Kildare to take Mrs. Halloran's effects to the distant glen of Agerlow, one of them was driven by a stout, handsome young fellow, whom Nora called "Cousin Dennis," and who was recognized by Captain Saunders's orderly as the blacksmith who had shod his horse a few weeks

It is no wonder they did not recognize him as the lame beggar who had been limping so interest; "these things come on me like tem- many days about Glendariff, whose barbarous pests to an uneaged bird. I have had but few phraseology and idiotic speeches made them entirely unsuspicious of his being any other than loran. But there is one question I must ask, It would be impossible to convey in mere words the bitter anguish that surged through Mary Halloran's soul when she saw the last glimpse of her home. It had been her Eden, but now, driven by inexorable circumstances beyond its gates, the world appeared to her, as it had done to our common mother, Eve, ages ago, when driven from Paradisc, she went forth to a pilgrimage of bitterness and tears. In that hour of farewell, in that little space of time, more earth-ties were broken and torn asunder than sometimes happen in a long lifetime. The weight of years had seemed to fall suddenly on her, and the world stood revealed in its bare mockery to her gaze. Human hopes had been dashed like frail crystal vases to the earth, and broken; human joys had sung their brief summer song, and fled. And it is well, O merciful God, when the bleak tempests of life tear away from this mortal existence its illusory charms; for even when the shadow is darkest, when we falter and tumble in the gloom, we can see, through the clouds above us, glimpses of that light which never fades, and which is Hope's beacon, smiling and luring us to the land of

eternal repose. She said but little as they journeyed along. The struggle was a silent and bitter one; but gradually the recollection of a merciful and overruling Providence, the tender love of the loran, drawing him, flushed and struggling, to Holy Virgin, and thoughts of these sorrows being, like life, transitory, soothed her mind .-Then came back the memory of her little ones, and the devotion of Nora, to cheer her. These were deathless; such love and such principles flowed only from God, and she felt that, even in her desolation, there were rills of gladness. and a staff on which her weakness might lean, which would blossom like the prophet's rod,-And the mourner lifted up her head, not rejoicing, but peaceful, and resigned to the will of

Situated on a beautiful and picturesque hillside which overhung the glen of Agerlow, the

ruins of the old feudal castle and abbey of Fada-Brae presented an imposing spectacle from a distance. Had it been on the Rhine, painters, tourists, and poets would have immortalized it; but here it was scarcely known beyond the obscurity of the valley it overlooked, and the sketch-books of a few antiquarians who had visited it more by chance than intention. And yet its architectural beauties, some of which remain intact, were wonderful, and vindicated eloquently the civilization and perfection of science in the early ages of Ireland. There were the graceful arches, the crusted marbles, the stupendous buttresses, the fantastic gargoyles, the stained glass, which are only or herself before her marriage, and most of which had descended through many generations trave, the massive pillars, the groined roof, the It's nae a flattering document, I'll admit; but to her possession, she took. Her jewels and rich sculpture,—which time had mildewed, but may be the sooner it's over the better," said rich clothing, which she never expected to not erased, — had broken and made ruins of, not erased, - had broken and made ruins of, Captain Saunders, passing the unfolded parch- adorn herself with again, she reserved for such but not destroyed the fragments, each one of which told a proud tale of other days. And now to the ruined halls of their ancestors the burrow, and the owl her nest, in the long-deserted ruins. There was scarcely a portion of them sheltered from the weather. But in the old cloisters, once the holy retreat of saintly

ways reigned in the one at Glendariff, and Ireland again, we can be true to her in our privately instructed El'en, the children's nurse, hearts, and pray for them that's left in it," in the mystery of cooking and getting up linen. Here tears gathered and flashed in Nora's fine As Nora was beginning to prepare for her black eyes, while Mrs. Halloran, comprehendflight beyond the sea in her search after John ing at once all her unselfish devotion, fell for-Halleran, she was impatient, in the single de- ward on her neck weeping. votion of her honest heart, to commence her i "How can I spare you, Nora? Yet how to to, for which she would receive gold that Halloran. would purchase comforts, and perhaps a home, for those she loved. One day I've been drilling an' taching until she bates Dennis Byrne came up from the market myself out entirely, and a faithful, good, quite town with a letter for Mrs. Halloran. It was girl she is, and handy at everything; an' Dena thick, heavy letter, but the direction was in ms-why, Dennis can do anything he sets his Father McCarthy's handwriting. Nora saw hands to, sure, an' willing enough he is now that, but filled with a strange hope, she laid down her work and ran in with it to Mrs. Hal- Halloran, he might want some better friend by loran, who tore off the envelope, and found him than strangers if he's sick or in trouble, within a note from Father McCarthy, and a an' I know I could do many a thing for him, letter from her husband. With a cry of joy, she opened and read it. It was from Boston, him. He had arrived there in safety, and, except that he was fatigued with the voyage, he was well, and expected to obtain employment, which would enable him to provide a home, in in the land of his exile, for his family; but his movements were undecided, and he besought her to remain in quiet and hope until she heard from him again. And then followed an account of his adventures after Dennis Byrne had left him on Ballyhowry Mountain; how, in the disguise of an old woman, he had got on board the smuggler's craft, and had narrowly escaped an English cruiser in the Channel, and been almost shipwrecked on the coast of France, after which his progress was comparatively unobstructed by dangers or delays until he reached in safety the shores of America. Then came a thousand expressions of endearment said. and anxious solicitude; questions, and words of undying love, and messages of affection to all, especially to his "little dove," Gracie, whom, he said, he would give all the world just to fold one moment to his bosom. He thought of Desmond, he said, as of a young eaglet, who would protect the nestlings at home, who would be a brave, good boy until his father came back. He was ever before him, with his flashing eyes and proud bearing, and it comforted him to know that the boy had in him all the elements of strength necessary to the formation of a great and good character. Nora and Dennis were named with affection, and many wore the grateful messages that came to them; then followed words of cheer and full of hope. John Halloran was throughout the letter. His goodness, his nobleness of soul, his you. Go, and should you find my husband, kind thoughts for all, were perceptible in every give my heart's best love to him. But I must word, until the family at Fada-Brae though almost that he had been in their midst.

Father McCarthy's note informed Mrs. Halloran of his increasing infirmities, and of a bad cold, which had confined him to his bed. Her sorrows weighed heavily on him in his old age. but he trusted the letter he sent her would cheer and comfort her. As soon as he could get about, she would see him; and any letters she might wish to send to her husband she could inclose to him.

That night, as Mrs. Halloran was sitting alone by her sleeping children, Nora came in quietly, and said she would like to speak to her, if it would not interrupt her. Since the change in Mrs. Halloran's fortunes, irstead of behaving with greater familiarity, Nora had treated her with almost scrupulous ceremony, and had impressed it on the minds of Dennis and Ellen that they must never show, by word, or look, or act, their consciousness of the downfall of the family, but must make up by their respect what was wanting in the rest of the world toward her.

"To be sure, Nora dear," replied Mrs. Halloran. "Come in. I feel almost happy tonight. Oh, Nora, God has been very good to me," said she, holding out her hand, while her eyes filled with tears. Nora took the hand and folded it to her bosom, then kissed it, and laid it tenderly down where it was resting when she

"Sit down, dear Nora; sit here, and tell me all you have to say."
"This will do, suillish machree," she said,

kneeling beside Mrs. Halloran, and laying her hand on hers. "I feel easier so: for I can look right into the face of you."

"Well, as you please. Yours is like sunshine to me, Nora, always. But what is the matter ?---what do you wish ?" said Mary Halloran, smoothing her hand over the glossy black braids on Nora's forehead.

"Well, alanna! I'm thinking, now, that, if you can spare me, I'd better go."
"Go! Nora Brady! Would you leave me?"

exclaimed Mrs. Halloran.

"Let me tell you, mavourneen, how it is .-It's not for myself or my own interests that I'd be goin', but then as Misther Halloran is gone over the seas to Amerikey, an' they say, disloyalty, he would have made her wrongs his own. After she had read it to the last word, she refolded the parchment, handed it back to the man, and, turning to Captain Saunders, the man, and, turning to Captain Saunders, while man, and, turning to Captain Saunders, while Nora after attending to the treachery of friends and kinsmen is wignering points and in all that band of were rendered habitable, and in a few days ould property's gone out of the family, and all that band of were rendered habitable, and in a few days ould property's gone out of the family, and all that band of ould property's gone out of the family, and all that band of ould property's gone out of the family, and all that band of ould property's gone out of the family, and all that band of ould property's gone out of the family, and all that band of ould property's gone out of the family, and all that band of ould property's gone out of the family, and all that band of ould property's gone out of the family, and all that band of ould property's gone out of the family, and all that band of ould property's gone out of the family, and all that band of ould property's gone out of the family, and all that band of ould property's gone out of the family, and all that band of ould property's gone out of the family, and all that band of ould property's gone out of the family, and all that band of ould property's gone out of the family, and all that band of ould property's gone out of the family, and all that band of ould property's gone out of the family, and all that band of ould property's gone out of the family, and all that band of ould property's gone out of the family, and all that band of ould property's gone out of the family, and all that band of ould property's gone out of the family, and all that band of ould property's gone out of the family, and all that band of ould property's gone out of the family, and all that band of ould property's gone out of the family, and all that band ould property is gone out of the family, and all that band

with the same faultless neatness that had all together once more; an' if we never see Ould

toils in the far-off land she was going refuse you I cannot tell," at last said Mrs.

"Spare me, madam! Why, there's Ellen for me to go. Then madam, there's Misther if so be he hasn't got a start yet-God save

Macy Halloran was silent and thoughtful.-Nora's last argument had almost persuaded her. Still, she felt so dependent on her, and had been so accustomed to seeing her about her, that, in view of the great uncertainty of the success of her plan, she could not at once consent to it.

" America is a country of great extent, Nora, Suppose my husband should have left Boston: you'd find yourself in a strange country, friendless and unprotected," she suggested. "Surely, ma'am, you ought to know by this

time that I've a tongue in my head and wits sharp enough to find him." said Nora, quickly. "But it takes money!"

"Troth an' I know that; an' it's enough I've got to take me there, an' a little over," she

"Nora, dear, you undertake a great deal. Do not let your affection for me and mine mislead you. I confess, it would comfort me to know that you were near my husband; but to send you forth into the wide, cold worldacross the perilous ocean - away from the shelter of my home, and from one who loves the earth you tread on,-I cannot do it, Nora, even for John Halloran's sake."

"Then, ma'am, I must go without your consent, because I know, an' God knows, that it will be well in the end. I am ready to go

away in the morning."

"Oh, Noro! oh, Nora Brady! can I ever requite your love?" said Mrs. Halloran, in a broken voice. "Since you will, may Heaven bless you; may good angels guide and guard write; there are some jewels 1 must send him to purchase comforts with. Oh that I might

That day week, Nora Brady was on ber way, in the fine packet-ship "Fidelia," to Boston.

CHAPTER VIII.

"Her heart with love teeming her eyes with smiles

beaming, What mortal could injure a blossom so rare? Oh, Nora—dear Nora—the pride of Kildare!"

Notwithstanding Nora's noble purpose,—the principle of right which governed her, and the strong will which animated her impulses and actions,-notwithstanding the bright and almost romantic hopes which had impelled her to brave the perils of the deep and unknown trials in a strange land, there were times when her heart almost failed her, -when memory led her back to the sweet glen and the sunny braes of Agerlow, to deserted Glendariff, and the fond hearts she had left behind her, and tears fell fast and warm. At such times a decade of her resary was her best comfort; her next was to go among the poor emigrants who crowded the steerage of the "Fidelia," many of whom were old and white-haired, to whom it had been a grievious trial to leave the sod where their fathers slept in hope, to go away to die and be laid among strangers. There were little children, also, who were sick and pining for fresh air and nutritious food, to whom the pent-up atmosphere of the steerage was a slow poison, and the undulating motion of the ship incomprehensible and terrifying. Nora Brady was not one to stand idle in such scenes as these wasting time and energies over the inevitable past and in vague fears for the future.-Her stores were abundant, and, had they been less so, she would have shares them with those who needed aid. In the effort to cheer and strengthen others, she often scattered the clouds which were gathering over her own heart, and filled it with sunshine. She inspired the desponding with courage; she brought smiles to the countenances of the old emigrants by singing the sweet, merry songs of "home" to them. Her busy hands were never idle. She cleansed the sleeping-places of the sick, and prepared food for those who were unable to prepare it for themselves. The little ones hailed her coming with outstretched hands he can never come back again, and as the fine or clamorous shouts; and in all that band of

endowed this noble creature with the best instincts of humanity, which, nurtured by a living faith, made her what she was. Yet Nora was not a saint. Nora was not highly educated. She was ignorant of all those accomplishments so valued by the world; yet was Nora a true heroine.

One afternoon a sad, listless feeling came over her, and, stealing away from the group which surrounded her, she sought a retired and sheltered part of the deck; and, seating herself on a coil of rope, she looked wistfully back, through her tears, toward her own beautiful isle, -the land of her birth and love. The sun was setting, and far and near, over the crisp waves, shed a glory of crimson and gold. In the silent and far distance a few white sails were hovering like sea-birds, while all around the horizon, wherever she turned her eyes, the heavens seemed bowed to the verge of the mighty sea. All else of the world, except those broad, rolling billows, seemed curtained away from her sight forever. The solemn and glorious deep above her, the restless and fathomless sea beneath her, the wall of sunlit cloud and dim shadows around her, it is not strange that an inexpressible feeling of awe possessed

"Holy Mother," thought Nora, "perhaps we've lost the way. How can it be that we can ever find a country beyond there, where the sky itsel' is hangin' down like a great wall? But surely I'm losin' the wits I was born with. The same curtain is between me an' the dear ould land I left, and I cannot see it, though I know it is there. An' so I recken it is with heaven,-oh, I know it. We cannot see it, but we know it's up there beyond our sight; that many stand on its bright shore to wait and watch for our comin' to welcome us to our home. Heaven is a beautiful thought! This life's a dim, stormy sea at best, an' it's a pleasant thing to know there's a happy lan' beyond. where tears will be wiped from our eyes forever." Then the rosary was slipped out, and a decade dropped for a happy death, after which she returned to the group she had left with a cheerful countenance and lighter heart.

A stress of rough weather occurred, which

continued some days, and the hearts of the bravest of those poor landsmen grew timid and fearful amidst the terrors of the deep. The barders, a small grocery, and two cows. the wild shricks of the wind, kept them in fear of instant death while the storm continued .-Nora needed comfort now, for she was deadly the Irish are as thrifty as any people under the sick and terrified beyond measure,—not at the fear of death, but at the uncarthly uproar and frightful sounds which surrounded the ship. burden of her heart; and if "she could get a But at last the tempest lulled, the clouds drifted away in huge masses, the wild surges, weary of their own fury, grew calmer and more gentle, and at last the sun burst forth in all his she had told the good man and his wife her splender, and, like an Eastern king throwing story, or as much of it as it was necessary for his jeweled robe over a rebellious chieftain, in them to know. But no one there had heard of token of forgiveness for some dark revolt, now him, although, as Mr. McGinnis remarked, spread a mantle of sparkling gold far and wide "he might be there fifty times and be none over the waves. Nora, pale and weak, crept the wiser. But I know of a place, Miss Brady," from her berth, and, throwing her cloak about he said, "where you'd he likely to hear someher, slipped away from the others, and, seeking her old place on deck, sat down to think of home, and have a good cry to herself. A fear was on her heart that she should never again see those she loved; that her search for Mr. she would sicken and die in the strange land she was going to. The inadequacy of her resources to cope with the difficulties which lay in her way, now, for the first time, presented her, or penetrate the dim mist of the future, he's been to Boston, he'll be sure to know it. any more than she could see beyond the hori- Our boy Willie's learning the art of printing at any more than she could see beyond the hori-zon; and, feeling discouraged and out of heart, the Pilot Office, and it would be right handy sorrow for their daily bread, and whose only drink she thought the best thing for her to do, if Mr. Halloran was not in Boston, would be to self." return home in the "Fidelia."

Just then Nora was startled by a wild and agonized shrick, and, rushing forward, saw a woman standing on the deek, with her eyes and arms uplifted, almost frantic with terror .--Several of the sailors ran to the spot, and those of the emigrants who were on deck hastily joined the group. Looking up, she saw a boy, some eight years old, clinging to the main-mast, above the last cross-tree. To that dizzy height he had clambered, until now, in attempting to [return, he grew sick and giddy, and looked down with a wild and frightened countenance. There was a clamor and shouting from the crowd below, which bewildered and frightened the child still more, who every moment grew whiter and weaker. Suddenly the captain of the ship appeared among the excited people.— He saw at a glance what was the matter, and. commanding instant silence, inquired to whom the boy belonged, and what was his name.

"He is mine, sir, an' we calls him Patsy," said the poor mother, wringing her hands.

"Don't look down, Patsy; look up," shouted the captain; "hold tight and look aloft.-Don't look down again, but feel your way with your feet. That's right. Look up, and tell me how many stars you see through the sunhine. That's it. Look aloft-look aloft, you young monkey, for your life !"

And so, cheering him and watching his perilous descent, keeping his keen eye fixed on every movement, the captain stood brave and hopeful, while the silence and suspense of those around him were so deep and intense that the very shifting of the child's hands and feet on the ropes could be distinctly heard. Lower and lower glanced the bare feet among the black and weather-stained cordage, while the boy's hands, strained and bleeding, clung like the talons of a bird to the tarred ropes, until he was just over their heads, or perhaps a fathom higher.

"Fetch me some brandy and water and a rope-end," said the captain to his steward.

They were brought immediately, and by this time the ambitious Patsy was almost on deck. His mother was rushing forward, when the captain told her kindly to stand aside for a

duties deserved remark or enlogy. God had a few mouthfuls of brandy, laid the rope-end over him seven or eight times, while the boy capered and danced like something frantic.

"Now, Patsy, my dear, your circulation is restored, and you can go to your mother. I don't think you'll attempt shortly to clamber up to the ship's sky-scraper, my lad,—a place that no old sailor likes to go to unless there's a dead calm."

Laughter and tears and congratulations mingled together over the still frightened child, who, from that moment, became the darling of every sailor on board, and who, by the time the ship reached Boston, was as expert and agile in climbing and going aloft as a monkey.

This incident brought Nora's smiles back .-It had been a good thing for her, those warning words. "Look aloft; if you look down you'll fall." She determined from that hour to "look up" always; no matter how great the danger and how dreary the storm, to "look aloft." And when the incorrigible Patsy told her "how dizzy and sick he had felt on the main-mast, and how his fingers were just slipto him to look up, and how, as soon as he did look up, he felt strong and steady," she understood more fully the necessity there was for

evermore looking up.
At last the "Fidelia" was safely moored at her dock in Boston harbor, and Nora felt truly that she was a stranger in a strange land. | fallen enemy. May Faglish tourists be equally Friends were waiting on the pier for many on board. The poorest emigrants had a welcome crowd, no one thought of her; no eye met hers with a smile and tear; no rough, honest hand grasped hers and bade her welcome. In all those ten thousand dwellings no hearth-stone held a warm place for Nora. Not in all that city, or in all the broad land, was there greeting or welcome for the stranger. It was hard to bear; but Nora looked up, and was comforted. Her chest and other things were gathered around her. The steward, who was a countryman of her own, knew of some respectable people, friends of his, who took boarders, to whose house he would conduct her as he put himself in shore trim.

Thomas McGinnis and his wife received her most kindly, and she felt at once that she had found friends. With a few another proof that, with equal opportunities, single trace of him, she should feel that her thing of the gentleman you're seeking.'

"And where is that, sir?" asked Nora, leaning forward, and speaking earnestly.

"Why, bedad, it's at the Pilot' Office, where they get news from every part of the home. There is nothing worth knowing turns for you to go and ask a few questions your-

(To be Continued.)

AFTER THE STORM.

We continue our extracts from the correspondence of the London Times and other journals, descriptive of the aspect that Paris and France present at the close of the disastrous war :-

During the last few days I have visited many of the Prussian siege batteries, and am now engaged in studying the Forts and the positions round Paris. General Walker has been kind enough to drive me about, so that I have had his valuable experience as a guide. Every day confirms the opinion that an army composed of good soldiers, led by well-instructed officers, could not have been held in so

The heaps of dead soldiers whom I have seen lying on fields of battle forbid any doubt of French personal courage. The vast columns of unwounded prisoners sent each day to Germany told as certainly that there was a prevalent distrust of their officers, and disbelief in success. Had the Germans been within and the French without Paris, I believe that the Germans would have broken out in several directions at once and scattered their adversaries as chaff before the wind. But as for the bombardment, though the French gunners in many cases left their pieces and cowered for shelter in the casemates, so little real damage was done to the Forts that they were hardly less powerful at the end than at the beginning of the iron storm. If Paris had not lacked provisions the bombardment must have come to an end in time for want of ammunition, and without the creation of a single breach where stormers could have entered.

THE EFFECTS OF WAR. To those who would learn what are the effects of war between civilized nations, yet cannot spare time from their work in London for more than a day or two, I would recommend a journey to Paris and just one drive. Let them not rush to Versailles and plume themselves upon having sat at the table where Bismarck and Moltke sat, or stood where William was crowned Emperor of Germany. Rather let them drive out to Issy and thence through Sevres to St. Cloud; or, still better, let them drive out through Montrouge and Chatillon to the top of the hill above Chatillon and Clamart, and look down from the batteries upon Paris, lying rosy and cream-coloured in the sun as it was to day, thence pass through Clamart to Meudon and so down to Sevres and St. Cloud. At this moment there is no other drive in Europe so full of human interest.

By the side of the road from Clamart to Meudon moment. He grasped the unfortunate Patsy is a hill, and on the hill a pretty Swiss chalet, stand- expected to arrive at the door of the werehouse by his shoulder, and, after making him swallow ing in a garden with lawns and flower-heds. Above where she would receive her portion. "The day siege of Paris, in which not only the public of other want of respect for famale honor.

the lawn and beside the house a great heap of earth, where all ought to be so trim and well kept. It is a Prussian battery intended to shell Issy, Paris, and the French battery at Pont du Jour, where the circular railway behind the enceinte of Paris crosses the Seine. The lodge is a mere wreck, and when you enter the grounds through a gap in the fence you will imagine yourself in a field ploughed by a tuge plough into irregular furrows and gaping hollows; but the furrows have been made by terrible projectiles and the hollows by bursting shells. The front of the chalet looks as if it had received little damage, for the hole made by a shell through wood is small and round. Inside the destruction is complete. Floors torn up, smashed mirrors, furniture dashed to pieces, huge gaping holes in partition walls, such are the effects of shell fire upon human dwellings. Yet what are wrecked houses in comparison with the torn bodies so perfectly created to house the souls of men? Such bodies lie not far from each battery of the attack; sometimes in heaps thrown hastily into pits, sometimes under separate mounds of earth, with crosses at the head and perfeetly simple inscriptions. On battle-fields, where there is little time for tenderness, you read "Here lie --- brave German soldiers and --- French; almost always more French than Germans. Where the carnage has not been so great the single graves are often fenced round with stone, and the legend ping from their hold when the captain shouted tells the name, regiment, and date of the brave to him to look up, and how, as soon as he did soldier's death, who fell fighting "for king and country." On one near the mortar battery there is the form cap of Fusilier Konig and the fragments of the shell which suddenly tore the life out of him. Is it too much to ask that these fragments may be kept where they lie? The French are

Then come the Chateau of Meudon and Batteries No. 2, 3, 4, and 16, on the terrace commanding from kinsmen who had sent out for them and another magnificent view of Paris and of Forts now waited to receive them; but, in all the Issy and Vanves, across a space now calm and pure, where nothing moves the limpid blue atmosphere, but lazily-sailing rooks lately paired, enjoying the smalight and the happiness Nature provides in the early year for all her creatures. Can it be that only a few days ago, from dawn till dark and from dark till dawn, in sunlight or gloom, or dank fog, or rain, whether the air were clear or objects were invisible at a hundred yards' distance, the space was full of those awful messengers of death, flying swiftly to and fro, shricking and hurtling, bursting frequently with awful crash, and that they were hurled from the latest-invented machines by God's wisest creation-man, because he could not endure round the environs of Paris now and you will see such desolation as could hardly be produced by fire, while the wealth which should be taxed to support tossing of the ship, the straining of cordage. they not only lived comfortably, but had the thousands of ruined households will be required saved money and purchased property, affording to pay the costs of the war, and the contributions exacted by the conquerors. Within the city men are mocking now at their own misfortunes, as they did awhile since at the efforts of the Germans. In that 17 children had been killed in their beds, and sun. Nora soon inquired if Thomas McGinnis | the journals are to be found stories without end, was glad to find that this was entirely mythical. had heard of Mr. Halloran. That was the written in a tone half comic half tragic. The self- Twelve shells fell in the garden and courtyard, but manner of meeting misfortune is not without its efforts in behalf of those she loved at home greatness. But let no one be deceived by the show were not to be unavailing." So she said after of levity. The heart that is strong enough to bear trouble with apparent levity is none the less full of bitter grief and mortification. The educated classes have something still left to them. Their losses, though great, may be only temporary. Their fortunes may be restored and their homes rebuilt; they know also how to rise superior to misfortune. But the poorer people cannot conceal their grief, and it is hard to go among them without tears in one's eyes. Granted that many of them shouted with the soldiers "A Berlin !" a few months ago. Granted that they would have heard with equanimity that Potsdam or Spandau had been laid in ashes. In such case the sympathy of English men and women would have been given to the German Halloran would prove fruitless; that perhaps known world, especially from the old land at that Germany would have to suffer first. Granted that Germany would have to suffer first. Granted, also, that there is woe in many a house in the up, miss, that you don't see in the 'Pilot;' Fatherland, and that English sympathy is due there and Mr. Donahoe's a man that's not ashamed to the hearts bleeding from the wounds inflicted of his country or his religion, but stands up during the war. All this need not make us forget itself. She could not see the hand which led boldly for both; and as for Mr. Halloran, if that here, close to England, are many thousands of men and women deprived of their homes, their fathers, brothers, lovers, and every means of sub-

> It is the greatest mistake to suppose that the starvation of the people has ended with the siege; it is only really beginning now. How it will end it is impossible to conjecture, but with thousands of working men crying for bread or work, the population may be diminished by other ways than by famine. I trust I am not taking an unduly gloomy view of its situation. But looking at the trials through which they have passed, the dangers by which they are still surrounded, and the chaotic future before them, there is something appalling in the levity and recklessness which characterize the attitude of the population. At this moment I am assured by medical men in large practice that confluent small-pox of a very virulent type is clearly on the increase, but the figures are not published,

so as not to excite alarm. The British public are to be congratulated on the generous impulse which prompted them to send large supplies of provisions to their starving brothren in Paris. I was present at a scene last night which none of those who have subscribed to that fund could have supposed would have resulted from it, and which all would have been astonished and gratified to witness. I had heard on the occasion of my previous visit to the Rue des Petits Peres, the scene of Mr. Moore's distribution, that the applicants took up their positions over night in a queue, so as to be among the first served in the morning, and, determined to verify the fact, I accompanied Colonel Stuart Wortley at midnight to the locality in question. Passing through streets still dark and silent in Paris at this hour, we reached the Bourse, and already the hum, one might almost say the subdued roar, of thousands of voices struck the car. In a moment we came upon the outskirts of what was apparently a mighty crowd, though it was too dark to see much until we found ourselves actually in the midst of a dense mass of women and children, heaped upon one another in amicable confusion, and extending down the street as far as the eye could penetrate its gloom. Not that it was altogether dark, for numbers of candles flitted through the crowd, or formed the centre of groups of squatting or dozing figures. The scene was so unexpected and unique that for a moment it was difficult to realize that here were at least 10,000 human beings who were deliberately bivouncking in the streets of the most beautiful and luxurious capital in Europe for the sole object of being the first to receive some bread and cheese in the morning. The queue extended probably half a mile. The extreme end, composed of the last arrivals, were still standing in close and serried ranks, as if they were awaiting an event which was immediately to come off. The row was four or five deep. Every woman had her ticket, and most of them a basket, and they were laughing and chatting merrily, although they had already been standing in the same spot several hours. I asked one of them when she year.

after to-morrow morning, Monsieur," she replied, as calmly as if she was talking of a journey to St. I have found it an interesting occupation to verify as calmly as if she was talking of a journey to St. Petersburg. "What, are you prepared to pass two successive nights in the street?" I asked. "Pourquoi pas?" she said; "all the others do it." "Do doubtless godown to posterity as such. For instance, and which will be worth I was under the distinct impression, derived from you think what you receive at last will be worth I was under the distinct impression, derived from waiting for for forty-eight hours?" "I don't mind apparently trustworthy sources, that the panes of waiting any more than my neighbours for what hunger had been so great as to have reduced the inthose good English send us; they tell me it is habitants to the necessity of eating all the animals those good English send us; the fact in the Jardin des Plantes. With the view of satisfy, well worth while, and be assured, Monsieur, we at the Jardin des Plantes. With the view of satisfy, well worth while, and be assured, monsten, we are the baself on that point I visited that popular resort shall never forget the generosity which has given ing myself on that point I visited that popular resort these people had come from all the four corners of Paris-from Belleville, from Vaugirard, from the Paris—from Betteville, from vauginita, from within their comparatively limited area. We went them trudged to wait two days and nights in the out to the glass-houses to judge for ourselves of the streets for a ration of flour, cheese, bacon, and I walked along the whole line and talked to seve-

ral. From all I heard the same story; not a murmur of discontent at waiting, a great deal about ces bons Anglais," and a most perfect confidence that the glass, so that it fell almost like dust over the what they were going to receive would more than repay them for the discomfort and fatigue they were of this most rare and valuable collection was exposed undergoing. As I walked further along the queue the crowd became more diversified in its appearance families of plants were killed by the frost. Some of and attitude; the people here had been waiting longer, had seemed to have one recognized post, and could afford to be a little more irregular in their positions. Both pavements were in places taken up which we went presented a most lamentable appearwith recumbent figures, lying in rows wrapped in blankets. In one place a couple seemed fairly to have gone to bed on a rug or mattress in the middle of the street. In others the groups were squatting in a circle, in the midst of which was a caudle, sometimes singing in chorus, sometimes laughing and brave and kindly enough to respect the grave of a chatting and telling stories. The general impression produced was that they were enjoying themselves immensely, and looked upon the whole thing as a capital joke. In one place a group of children were increased the rate of mortality among them, and playing eards, while the contrivances of others to one elephant died, but was not eatin. The two turn in comfortably for the night were most original elephants and the camel that were caten belonged and amusing. It was often difficult to tell in the confused mass of female humanity where one ended and the other began. Although, properly speaking, men were not allowed to form in the queue, a few were scattered here and there, evidently to keep the places for their wives. Those who had been long waiting were allowed little privileges, and could leave the queue and come back to it without losing when some terrific storm frightens them; latterly their place. At last we reached the favoured groups who formed the head of the column, and who were the first to be served in the morning. "How long removed from the museums, at which the fire have you been here?" I asked a lady-like young seemed more especially directed. woman in black, evidently of a superior class to those by whom she was surrounded. "Since 9 o'clock to see his brother strong and prosperous? It is vesterday morning, Monsieur," she replied. It was wonderful. Now drive down the road towards now midnight, so that she had been 39 hours in the Sevres, and the first object which strikes the eye is quene. Had one not had ocular demonstration of the Prince Napoleon's travelling carriage upset to serve fact it would have been incredible that people could as a barricade, so that it may be impossible for a have patiently undergone such an ordeal, and if Frenchman to pass along his own road. Walk anything could prove how highly the English gifts are appreciated it would be the scene which I wit-Anxious to judge of the condition of some of the

hospitals, especially those which were in the quarter

exposed to fire, and to verify the reports as to the

amount of damage done, I visited the establishment

of Les Enfants de Jesus, in which it was reported

love of the Frenchman is such that if he cannot not a child was injured in any way, their beds havcrow over others he will crow over himself, and this ing been removed to cellars and other places of comparative safety. The mortality in this establishment had however, exactly doubled during the five months of the siege. In the Enfans Trouves the results were still more painful. Here again, although eight shells had fallen into its precincts, no one was injured; but the altered conditions by the Siege told heavily upon it in various ways. Your readers are doubtless aware that the old plan of placing the children in a cradle which communicated directly with the street no longer exists, and the mother who wishes to abandon her infant is obliged to bring it to the office, and do so formally. Besides this class of infants are those who are placed here by parents who are sick in hospital or otherwise temporarily incapacitated from looking after them. Both these categories largely increased during the siege. The function of the establishment being simply to receive infants, and then pass them instantly on to the nurses provided for them in the country, the sudden blocade of the city threw an unexpected and most serious difficulty in their way. They found that it was impossible either to provide nurses or to send the infants to them. As often as it was possible they prevailed upon the mothers to take them back offering them 20 frames a month to do so. Even with this bribe the reluctance they manifested to be burdened with their own children was astonishing, and the majority absolutely refused, only 2 per cent. accepting. The increasing sickness, both among men and women, arising in the former case often from wounds, the prevalence of smallpox, and contagious fevers, increased largely the number of children whose parents were unable to take care of them, and the consequence was a degree of overcrowding under conditions which could not but be attended with the most fatal results. The bad air, the want of natural nourishment, the necessity of inventing places of safety and of carrying tender infants to and fro-900 were put in the cellars-all tended to produce the most frightful amount of mortality. Strong, healthy-looking babies pined away and died in a week. One of the employes told me it was touching to watch the little things, afflicted, apparently, with no disease, waste gradually away, and flicker out at last for sheer want of oxygen and proper food. I went into a room full of babies, none of whom had been six months in the world, and found them in the arms of children under 12 years of age. There was not a wet-nurse in the place. A nice-looking woman, who had charge of the room, was the only grown-up person in it, in which there were upwards of 50 babies. It was the strangest sight to see these rows of little girls, each with a baby and a milk bottle, each holding a wizened little scrap of mortality, swathed like a diminutive mummy, and apparently too weak to do more than occasionally give vent to a thin piping sound, that made one feel for the first time in one's life that a good healthy squall from any number of them would have been a grateful and el cong noise but the next room we entered was fat a pre painful than this. Here, seated in a large semi-circle round a mild and suffering-looking woman who was in charge, were a number of little children, from two to five years old, silent and motionless on their little stools, the picture of resignation and disease. Onethird had bandages round their eyes, from ophthalmia, and were sitting in darkness; others had their hands and feet bandaged up and were covered with sores. Mearly all seemed suffering from inherited disease of a most horrible and revolting character, and, gazing at their shrunken frames so disfigured and destined to so much suffering, it seemed almost a cruelty to prolong their existence. Here as in the room above, there seemed the same incapacity for crying the stillness among all these sick and suffering children told its own tale. . And yet this was not a hospital; it was a place of deposit for new-born infants and healthy children, and this was their condition after five months siege. The abandoned babies are distinguished from those which are deposited by tickets pinned upon their breasts. The mortality from the 1st of September to the 1st of January amounted to 960, as against 189 of the previous year. The total number of children deposited was 1,362, and of children abandoned 2,071, making altogether nearly 3,500 children placed in the institution during the last four months of last

on the brightest of Sunday afternoons.

The gardens had apparently been a point of especial bombardment, and no fewer than 83 shells had fallen effects. On the night of the 8th and 9th of January four shells fell into the glass-houses and shattered the greater part of them to atoms. A heap of glass fragments lying hard by testified to the destruction, but the effect of the shells was actually to pulverize gardens. The consequence was that nearly the whole to one of the coldest nights of the year, and whole the plants suffered the most singular effects from the concussion; the fibres were stripped bare, and the bark peeled off in many instances. One house into ance of bare poles; scarcely a leaf was left.

The animals faved better than the plants-net only have none of them been enten by the population of Paris, as the latter fondly suppose, but alescaped uninjured. Of course, when food was so scarce for human beings, the monkeys and their companions were put upon short allowance. This fact, coupled with the extreme rigour of the season, to the Jardin d'Acclimatation, and had been removed in the early stage of the siege from their ordinary home in the Bois de Bologne, for safety, to the Jardin des Plantes, where, however, it would appear, it was not to be found. The birds screamed and the animals cowered, as the shells came rushing overhead and bursting near them, as they do they seemed to become used to it; fortunately the part of the garden which they inhabit is somewhat

THE PUTTER.

What I much fear is the result of this Peace in France itself. I trust the people do not all think like those to whom I have been speaking lately-If so, the world will see a whole nation gone stark staring mad when they most need their sober senses. I have been riding about in all the villages new, such as Meudon, Bas Meudon, Clamart, Bellevue, Montretout, Bougival Garches, Louveciennes, and conversing with the men in the ruined streets and at work in the fields, and with two or three excep-tions, they are convinced that "their armies were sold by their Generals." "Betrayed" and "sold" are the words—trahi, venda, &c.—in all their variations— Trochet, Vinoy, D'Aurelle - any name you mention, it is all the same. He was bought by the Orleanists and by Bismarck, or by the Emperor and Bismarck, according to the taste of the speaker. To believe that they could not beat the Prussians would be heresy and death without benefit of clergy. But if you ask how all this was managed, the explanations are not easy or lucid.

Unhappily, the experience of France has hitherto led her to look upon all public men with distrust, as using political life as a mere means of accomplishing their private purposes; and the strange delusion exists, though they have America before their eyes, that under a Republic a higher standard of civil virtue is likely to be developed than under any other set of institutions. It would probably require at least a year of Republican government to convince them of the error of this notion; but one can scarcely wonder that they should entertain it, considering their late experiences under the Empire. I was struck by the hopeful feature last night of a strong disinclination on the part of the audience to listen to windy rhetoric, and one orator, who a few months are would have brought down the house by his allusion to Parisian heroism, was, to his astonishment, interrupted by cries of Ce sont des phrases?"

There are a thousand good reasons, in my opinion, why M. Thiers should not govern France, but there is one, and that an all sufficing reason, why he should There is nobody else to put at the head of a Provisional Government. The head of the Executive at such a crisis, if he is to last a week, must rightly or wrongly, possess some prestige and inspire some confidence. M. Thiers, who has been elected by 23 Departments, and has polled more than a million of votes, certainly possesses these qualifications, and seems, therefore, naturally designated for the post of Ruler. Before he left Paris he declared to his friends here that he was for the maintenance of the Republic. Should be be elected President it is probable that his conversion to Republicanism will be greatly fortified. Whether the Republic will be equally strengthened thereby is another question. It is simply ridiculous to say, as certain papers do, that France has at length found her Washington! The only thing that M. Thiers' elevation would clearly prove is the terrible barrenness of poor France in this her hour of need, when such a wern-out, mischief-making, garrulous, and narrow-minded politician is her best choice, simply because he is the only man who, besides an ardent love for his country, has some notion of government and administration, and whose name is known to the rest of Europe. The great object at present is evidently to postpone all Constitutional questions till after the

GARIBALDI AND HIS FOLLOWERS .- The Times is of opinion that there were a lot of horrid brutes, more injurious to France than the Prussians:-

Whatever may be thought of Garibaldi himself, I fear it cannot be denied that the services of his followers to France have been of rather an equivocal character. I have heard people say that the Garipaldians were often regarded with more dislike and distrust by the French peasantry than were the Prussians themselves; that, whereas, the Prussians blew up bridges or destroyed houses only or chiefly where the destruction served a definite military object, the Garibuldians, in their furious zeal, destroyed right and left, sometimes without the slightest dis-erimination. They are accused, too, of carrying their bigoted abhorence of bigots to the most unjustifiable and impolitic lengths, going out of their way to look for opportunities of insulting unoffend ing priests, deliberately selecting churches as stables for their horses, and in many similar ways foolishly outraging the most-cherished and deep-rooted feelings of the people they had come to protect. On all these points the cool-headed Prussians have been wiser in their generation than the self-constituted children of light. The Prussians, too, have carried system even into their plundering. They understand the value of brute force too well to waste it. The Garibaldians when they plundered-which they did occasionally, unless they are cruelly li-belled—plundered in a rough, bungling sort of fashion. Their Southern blood, too, is said to have betrayed them into certain scrapes and scandals out of which the well-disciplined and phlegmatic Prussians contrived to keep. They are charged with the offences which every population, civilized or un-There are so many delusions connected with the civilized, resents most fiercely and forgives last: 1

WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.—MARCH 24, 1871.

SCENE AT A FRENCH RAILWAY STATION.

Standard's correspondent, writing from Amiens, gives the following description of a scene he witnessed at the Railway station there on the arrival of the first train which had been allowed to leave from the besieged capital. He says-Then came up the people of Paris, after a journey of some 50 hours. Most of the way they have to travel in 50 hours. Arose of the way they have to thevel in bullock waggons, thankful enough even for that, for many have to be left behind to pass the night in the open air. The majority of them showed the m and unmistakeable signs of long suffering and privation. Two little children died shortly after they arrived, and one that I saw in the hotel was obbing fast in the last of the weary stages of con-sumption. Such a motley group! The dark uniform of the Prussian infantry, and the white Cuirassiers—the latter a remarkable big set of menthe Chasseurs and Zonaves, and one or two old Turcos; a few Parisian ladies, whom even the long and filthy journey did not rob of their coquettish appearance; groups on all sides of the poorer fugifives, sitting on their boxes, in which, position they had been for hours, to guard them from the certain loss which their absence for a single moment would have occasioned, as I myself found out to my cost. Anon, a string of English in draggled attire-some of them irresistibly like Mr. Toole in lei on packe Francais, with two foreign dialogue books, one in each hand. French and German, open at the pages, "Conversation at a Railway Station." Among them was a big shouldered Irishman, with a basket of provisions on his arm, which, as far as I could see, was all the baggage he had. He seemed just as much at home and at his case as if he were in Stephen's-green or the bogs of Connemara. He was half a head above every one else, even the mighty White Cuirassiers, and elbowed his way through the crowd of little Germans as if they were so many flies. When he caught sight of the wounded French he went straight up to them, opened his basket of provisions-among which I discovered a cold pheasant and a tongue-and in ten minutes was the host of as genial and lively a dinner party as was ever witnessed under such strange circumstances. The very Germans, stofid as they were, charged with the Commission congratulated them on stopped to listen to his ringing laugh, and were themselves taken by the infection. Before the how a Christian could deman himself having anything to do with the spalpeens, save in the way of fighting."

IRISH INTELLIGENCE.

Samearity with the Pope.—The ladies of Ireland have determined to present an address to the Holy Father capressing profound veneration and sorrowing sympathy. The women of Italy and the women of England have already made such a manifestation: and we know that Ireland will not be apathetic in such a cause. A meeting was held at 6 Belvidereplace the other day, when a large number of ladies were present. The Very Rev. Curtis, S.J., presided. The warm approbation of his Eminence the Cardinal Archbishop was welcomely received; and letters of encouragement and co-operation were read from ladies of social rank and well-known excellence. It was resolved that committees of ladies be formed and signatures and subscriptions invited.

Some interesting facts indicative of commercial enterprise and progress in Ulster were officially stated in the report of the Belfast Chamber of Commerce at its annual meeting on Thursday. The most important, perhaps, is the successful opening of new sources of industry in the iron districts of the county of Antrim. There are extensive fields of iron ore in the northern part of the county, stretching from Carrickfergus to the Giant's Causeway, along the coast and inland, for many miles. The western portion of these fields contains vast stores of blackband ironstone, which is stated to be equal in value and quality to that found on the opposite coast of Scotland, and of red or hematite ore like that found in Cumberland. In former years attempts were made to extract these hidden treasures, but from want of knowledge and of capital these efforts proved unsuccessful. stimulus to renewed exertion has been recently termination of Mr. Bessemer's patent the hematite ore being highly esteemed in the manufacture of steel by his method, and a company has been formed by leading merchants of Belfast, who are working the mines with characteristic energy and under advantageous circumstances. The increasing demands for iron rails and plates for new lines of railway and for shipbuilding purposes are also incentives to enterprise, and it is satisfactory to learn that the working of the mines is now successfully conducted by the Belfast Company, as well as by Dr. Ritchie, a resident of the town, and by some English companies. The trade is rather crippled as yet from want of harbor and pier accommodation and sufficiently skilled labor, but those difficulties will be overcome by the same persistent energy which has conquered the natural disadvantages of the Belfast harbor. Upwards of 80,-000 tons of ore were shipped to England and Wales last year, a fact sufficiently encouraging when it is remembered that the trade is still only in its infancy. It will be further developed by the manufacture of iron in the locality itself. In estimating the chances of success the questions to be considered are the comparative cost of labour, lime, coal, and ore. It is calculated that as regards the first two items Antrim has a decided advantage. Coal must be entered at the other side of the account in favor of the English ironmaster, but the report strikes the bal-

"Although we have not native coal, yet, as it requires a less weight of that article to produce a ton of iron than it does of ore, it is obviously cheaper to earry the coal to the ore than the ore to the coal." Arithmetic and logic seem to sustain the proposition of the Behast merchants, and we may expect to see the inference drawn in a practical form. A large quantity of the iron will probably be used in the shipbuilding trade of the town itself, the progress of which is shown by some remarkable statistics mentioned in the same report. In the year 1855 Messrs. Harland and Wolff, shipbuilders, turned out of their docks 1,400 tons of shipping, and employed 120 men; in 1861 they built 3,940 tons, and employed 500 men; in 1865 the tennage built increased to 5,611, and the number of hands to 900; and last year the tonnage to 15,617, and the hands to 2,400 of whom 200 were mechanics from London and Liverpool, engaged in atting machinery on board ships. Formerly the hulls only were built in Belfast, and the ships were sent to other ports to be finished. They are now turned out complete. Some of the largest merchant ships have been built there, and a splended vessel, intended for the Liverpool and New York trade, is now nearly ready. The general increase of trade in the port of Belfast may be judged from the fact, also stated in the report, that the tonnage has grown from 885,413 tons in 1860 to 1,225,560 in 1870. The revenue derived from dues on goods—the best test of prosperity -was larger last year than in any preceding year. In one branch of trade alone—the manufacture of cured provisions-from £750,000 to £1,000,000 are expended in Belfast every year. The linen trade of Ulster is now recovering from the depression which, in common with other trades in the United Kingdom. it suffered after the abrupt close of the American war. Stocks on hand are diminishing, orders flow in more freely, and there are other signs of a healthy reac-

Even Galway, so long sunk in apathy and torpor, is beginning to exhibit some symptoms of commer- shop, or open a theatre. Such an idea might now cial life.

The utility of the Peace Preservation Act has been | what a generation might bring forth? Could the fall under the assassin's hand will be a keen stimu- Public Opinion. his to the taxpayers to assist in bringing to justice the perpetrators of crime. In Westmeath the police ing occurred near Soldier's Point, E II Macardle, are very active in enforcing the Act. On Wednesday the magistrates at Athlone committed to gaol for two months two men who were found by a constable at a late hour of the night, under suspicious circumstances, approaching a place where it was believed a Riband Lodge was sitting. They could not account satisfactorily for being out at such a time, and were arrested.—Times Cor.

The Corporation of Dublin has voted £500 to the French Relief Fund.

Mr. Justice Fitzgerald has flated a presentment for £500 to the family of M-Mahon, who was murdered at Emyvale, in the county of Monaghan, on the 12th of July last. The Judge held that it was not necessary that the county should be proclaimed. and also that the words of the Act were comprehensive enough to include all illegal combinations at the same Assizes. Two prisoners named Peter and Margaret Murray were tried for taking part in an unlawful assembly on the occasion of the homicide, but were acquitted.

The man named M-Kean, convicted of the nameler of his brother has been recommended to mercy,

The Assizes.—On Monday the assizes were opened agrarian character, committed since the last assizes, in which none of the perpetrators have been made amenable.

Fire in Great Brunswick-street, Durger -On Friday a five was discovered to have broken out on the premises of Mr. O'Toole, printer, 6, Great Brunswick-street, in a place where a large quantity of paper was kept. Information was sent to the Fire Brigade, but before they could arrive the flames, which had destroyed a large quantity of paper, were extinguished by the workmen on the premises, The fire is supposed to have originated from some surning soot falling from a stove in the printing office through the flue of an unused grate in the place where the paper was kept. The damage done is estimated at £25, and we regret to say that Mr. O'Toole was not insured.

The Poor Law Commissioners have issued a cirular, with their accustomed foresight, warning the Juardians that there is a greater tendency to the outbreak of epidemic disease at present in the country than has existed for many years past, and pointing out the necessity of adopting precautions to meet any emergency that may arise. They recommend that additional facilities should be afforded for the removal of patients to the hospitals, which in many districts are far asunder, and that spring vans, comfortably fitted up, should be always kept in readiness. They also advise that a supply of restoratives and stimulants should be provided in the hospitals and dispensaries. A few cases of small-pox have recently appeared, which give some concern to the medical officers, as it was believed that the disease had been quite extirpated by the vigilance and care of the authorities in enforcing vaccination. A circular from the Commis-department of the cases may be traced to some their ancestry back to the battle of the Boyne, and sioners states that the cases may be traced to some ports on the east coast, into which it has been imported from Liverpool, Glasgow, and South Wales, spot on which they resided. They followed it ap-The Sisters of Mercy connected with the convent in Bargot-street have offered with an alacrity worthy of their Christian mission, to set apart a portion of the Mater Misericordiae Hospital for the reception of small-pox patients.

Among the proofs which are afforded of the growing confidence of the tenantry in the security given by the Land Act, not the least remarkable are the sales of their interests by public auction in the county of Tipperary. Although tenant-right auctions are of common occurrence in Ulster, they are of recent introduction into the South of Ireland. A large placard, which may be taken as a sample, announces that "the subscriber has been favored by Mr. O'Flanagan, of the county Tipperary, with instructions to sell by public auction to the highest bidder, on Tuesday, the 28th of February, at 1 o'clock p.m., at Mr. Brown's Hotel, Tullamore, his tenant-right interest in his farm, named the Springfield, Clonmore, and Mulahan farm." It describes the farm, which comprises 70 acres, and goes on to announce that the subscriber has been instructed to state that Mr. O'Flanagan would have sold his admitted interest by private sale, "but the precedent of a public auction had just been established in the county Tipperary, by the united will, equity, and intelligence of the community. It is a principle too sound and valuable not to be vindicated." The notice further informs the public that in November last an auction of a respectable tenant's interest in his mere possession realized £1,060 for 54 Irish acres. This will no doubt help Mr. Heron's argument in favor of the existence of a tenant-right custom in Tipper-

ary as in the Northern province. (freat excitement is created in this locality (Cork) by the following occurrence:—A man named Sheehy holds the Market house at Dunmanway. A decree was recently obtained against him, by his landlord, Captain Shuldham, for possession. Sheehy refused to give it up. The Sheriff with a body of police sought possession some days since. A great crowd of men and women, some of them armed with pitchforks, collected, although no actual collision occurred between the police and the people. The police apprehending resistance retired. Extensive arrangements have beed made to carry out the law. A troop of dragoous was sent on from Ballincollig. I'wo companies of infantry and a large force of police arrived as far as Bandon. This morning the whole arrangement for carrying out the decree was countermanded, in consequence, it is believed, of the fact that the plaintiff in the decree, Captain Shuldham, is now High Sheriff of the County, and, therefore, could not execute the decree. Sheehy remains in possession.—Irish Times.

LEGAL RIGHTS OF SISTERHOODS .- A case has just been decided in the Chancery Court of Appeal, in which the decision of the Vice-Chancellor has been upheld, holding a devize to the Sisters of Mercy void at law. In giving judgement the Lord Justice of Appeal said, There was no restriction in the will as to the mode of use, by the community, which was a union of persons without any legal bond, and the duration of the union was entirely at their own will and pleasure, and the Court had no legal power to control them if they choose to spend the money on a private charity instead of a public charity, or if they choose to indulge in luxuriant living or costly attire, set up a monster seem very unlikely or improbable, but who could tell | pressed wish of the Colonists or through war.

ecently shown in some special instances. Catherine Attorney-General or any other person, by bill or in-Murphy, wife of Captain Lidwell's bailiff, who was formation, restrain them and compel them, against the locality to provide for the families of those who | This he is greatly given to do with every one .-

Sanitary Measures -Two cases of small por hav-Esq, Chairman of the Town Commissioners, has given peremptory orders to have all the lodging relaxation of the sentence of three months' impri-houses in Dandalk inspected, and as the time for somment passed on Mr. George Mackey, a feeturer private life, let her do as other private people do. given peremptory orders to have all the lodging lodging houses will be licensed unless it is thoroughly cleaned, ventilated, and whitewashed. Mr. Macardle, we understand, considers that much evening, Earl Granville denied that the Governdisease is annually imported from England in old! clothes, and we believe he contemplates applying ducted between the Czar and Prussia before the to the anthorities to remedy the grievance.

We are admirers of peace and order, and believe that peaceful agitation is as potent for redressing wrongs, as the sword or any such weapon. But the Irish war party thinks quite the contrary. They believe the best argument is a blow, and the most convincing a bullet emerging from a ritle. But look at France, Germany, Spain and Italy, after including in this "rifle practice." They are unsettled; there is no real security; and as for any service to freedom or civilization proceeding from war and bloodshed, no sensible man could believe such a story.-There are, however, such things as just wars. If the freedom and rights of a people are assailed, it is just and proper for them to rise up, and with arms in their hands, attack and defeat their assailants. But in Longford, Armagh, Leitrim, and Meath. Ad- Ireland is not suited for the terrible game of war. dressing the respective Grand Juries, the Judges She has tried it frequently, and although she won many victories she gained little by them. O'Connell the gratifying lightness of the calendars, the paneity achieved more for Ireland during the twenty-five of prisoners for trial, and on the generally peaceable years that he ied the Irish people than had been northern trains came up to carry on the fugitives condition of the four counties. In Longford and achieved for two centuries by war. In fact, he found he was friends with everybody except the Prussians. Leitrim, we believe, there are not a dozen of prison-the Irish slaves and the made them freemen. But Bad luck to them," I heard him say, "I wonder ers to be arraigned. In Meath the calendar pro- he told his countrymen to watch "Englands diffisented nothing requiring special comment or direc- (culty," which he called "Trefand's opportunity," and tion: but from the constabulary reports there ap when it arrived to press home for their rights. peared to have been a large number of offences of an During the past two years, some wrongs have been swept away, and it appears to us, from the Queen's Speech, that nothing more is to be done for us. Is this the result of the departure of the political prisoners? Is England so foolish as to imagine that she need dread nothing, when the Atlantic rolls between her and those men she seemed to fear so much? She is a strange and stapid nation. She ought to understand that Ireland is full of disaffection; that the war party still exists; and that they seem to be waiting their "opportunity." But the men who believe in O'Connell's political views, no matter what the war party may think, have a duty to discharge to their country, and they will endeavor to perform it in the style approved of by O'Connell. It is a slow method, no doubt, but it will not entail on its supporters the hardships which war produces. These men demand native government, and they will persist in that demand till it is conceded. England may fret and fume, threaten and denounce, but if men of all creeds unite, England must yield what Ireland demands. A united and resolute people are always sure to succeed, and we hope all classes will now work together and restore self-government to their country. It is likely that the political prisoners will plot in America for England's destruction, but Trishmen at home must take a different course, and labor within the constitution for the freedom of their native land. —Dundalk Democrat.

The Freeman's Journal says :- A few days ago, Mr. Hugh Martin, one of the coroners for the county of Meath, held an inquest at Navan, to inquire into the circumstances attending the death of an old man named Sheeran, who, with three of his brothers, resided at Stackallen. It appeared that the pears, the occupation of blacksmiths, and were known in the district to have deprived themselves of the necessaries of life in order to hoard up money. After their sister's death, some years ago, they kept no servant, nor was a neighbour ever known to cross the threshold of their smoky but adjoining the smithy. They lived on the coarsest fare, and previous to partaking of their repast always harred the doors and covered the windows, so as to suffer no annoyance from strolling mendicants. On the day that deceased met his death, he came into Navan on business-some say to put money into the bank. In the afternoon he was observed going into a gateway in Watergare street, where he immediately dropped down, and expired almost instantly. It required no oral testimony to prove that the unfortunate deceased had been starved. His appearance proved this, for he was little better than skin and bone. A verdict in accordance with the facts was returned.

BRYAN DILLON IN CORK .- Bryan Dillon, one of the cleased political prisoners, had an enthusiastic reception on his arrival in Cork from Dublin, on Monday evening. An enormous crowd assembled at the terminus to await the train. Several bands were present, and tar barrels and torches were carried. deputation from the Cork Annesty Committee attended, and had a carriage and pair in readiness to convey Bryan Dillou to his mother's house at St. Luke's. When the gates were opened the crowd rushed in, thronging the spacious building; and on Dillon making his appearance he was received with loud and prolonged cheering. He declined to avail himself of the conveyance provided for him by the Amnesty Committee, and he hurried away in a cab. A procession was formed with blazing torches in front. followed by bands playing national airs, accompanied by a line of vehicles containing the leaders and riginators of the demonstration, which was attended y many thousands along the route to St. Luke's. heering was continually maintained. After remaining a short time outside Dillon's house the bands returned to the city, and a slight collision occurred with the police in Bridge-street, when the barrels were seized. This was the only disturbance. Tur barrels were lighted in several conspicuous points en route to and at St. Lake's. A large force of police were under arms near the station, but they did not interfere with the demonstration so far as the reception and procession to St. Luke's were concerned, but they refused to allow the far barrels to be brought into the city on the return from St. Luke's. This resolution caused a collision in Bridge-street. One man was arrested for striking Captain Macleod, R. M., on the head.

GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON, March 8th.—The Times of to-day, com nenting upon its Philadelphia letter expresses misgivings as to the result of the labors of the High Commission, unless the American Commissioners and Government show a fairer appreciation of the question than the Senate. The Times says that England repudiates the assumption of her responsibility for the depredations of the Alabama, until it is decided by an impartial arbitrator. If a cession of Territory is mooted, the English Commissioners will take care that it is not mentioned twice. England will only abandon her Colonics upon the ex-

tled at five milliards of francs.

The Hone Secretary declines to recommend any obscene books.

Loxoox, March 9.—In the House of Lords, this ment had any knowledge of a secret treaty conwar.

The British House of Commons has passed the bill legalizing marriage with a deceased wife's sister

Earl Granville announced that the Conference on the Eastern question had closed, and that a treaty had been signed at the foreign office abrogating, the restrictions on the admission of foreign mensof-war into the Dardanelles and Bosphorus. The Porte, in times of peace, may admit into those waters naval vessels of triendly powers whenever needed to enforce the treaty of 1856. The Danubian Commission is prolonged twelve years. The protocol exall the signatories,

THE PAROLE OF OFFICERS .- Captain Frederick Robertson, R.A., of Bathenston, a cadet of 1803, writes on the subject, citing the conduct of Sir Charles Napier at Corunna who though not on parole refused to avail himself of the means provided by the townspeople for his embarkation to England, on account of the confidence reposed in him by Marshal Soult. and the kindness he had received. Captain Robertson concludes: -- Oh that these notable facts might reach the ears, as a word in season, of all officers who are now or have been on parole in Germany, or may henceforth be captured on either side, in the lamentable war now desolating France," During the war with France an English officer arrived suddealy at Dover and joined his mess, to the delight of his brother officers (we believe it was the 11th) who thought he had escaped from prison; but as soon as if was found out that he had broken his parole a sailing boat was hired, the officer was forced on board with a guard, and taken to Calais. and handed over to the French commander, with expressions of great regret for the misconduct of the English officer.

Drawing-Room Alcoholism.—There is an increasing evil under the sun, one of pressing importance, but so contrary to our English traditions, and to our notions of the fitness of things, that we are unwisely inclined to hush it up. Now and then, however, a whispered scandal reminds our Pharisees that a Pharisce's wife indulges in alcoholic stimulants. " has been taken away from some ball by her friends, quite drunk, poor thing. How shocking!" or Really should not have been allowed to ride when she could hardly sit on her horse." But such stories we agree to get rid of as quickly as possible. They are "too painful" for women who stand on the brink of the same precipice down which Ludy A. or Mrs. B. slipped out of sight even within London memory. Even men do not relish exposures of the sort, or care to joke about what is too contrary to the natural order of things to be amusing. Yet some sincere efforts should be made to check it bits which are notoriously on the increase, and w. h threaten to degrade women even of the well-board adjusted classes beyond the help of theories, he vever brilliant, of their rights. It is honest and prudent to confess that drunkenness is no longer quit unknown of Meridian, Miss., while a negro was on trial for even in the most charming drawing-rooms, be it incendiarism, a negro friend shot and kalled the preunder the form of dipsomania or oinomania, habitual, siding Justice. Then a general make cusme or occasional excess, and something, without doubt, should be done to startle ignorant and well-meaning lady tipplers who do not imagine it possible that they should approach and even rival Irish Biddies of St. Giles in their craying for and absorption of alcohol. We do not wish to be land on the victims to had customs, to overdoctoring, and in some cases to hereditary tendencies, but their demoralization is extraordinarily rapid when once they have taken to "pegs" between meals. The craft with which a woman naturally truthful will baffle observation when her craving for alcohol is on her, shows how intensely and semimaniacally she has concentrated her intelligence on the indulgence of her ruling passion. The devices of lovers seem poor in comparison with the skill with which she will make raids on the cellar, supply herself with strong waters in perfume bottles, and establish relations with the nearest publichouse. She will bribe, lie, and steal, sacrifice credit, position, and the affection of those dear to her, sooner than do without the stimulant for which her brain and whole system call imperiously. And, poor wretch, though she has no illusion about the evil case she is in, she can't help herself when once she is alcoholized to a certain point. We could multiply stories or the shifts to which well-fenced-in ladies have been reduced when in their own homes spirits were not easily attainable; how ene took to stealing the spirits of wine used for lamps, and another employed an old clo' man to fetch her champagne. The strategy used to secure the private drams of London ladies would suffice to outwit Bismarck, Von Moltke, and all their following, and would buffle an Asmodeus. But with what ruin to character and happiness! Supposing the lady of

the house never exceeds the sherry she can carry with dignity and self-approval, and gets decently through her daily round of deadly lively occupation, she remains a proof that a woman with a taste for strong liquors has seldom any other taste. Her maid puts on her clothes, but she is careless of her appearance, and even liable to personal unkemptness. She is often unpunctual, fractious before her dram, and dull afterwards. She does not cultivate friends or acquaintances who could be any check to her practices. She likes her mankind to be much away from the house, and if they take no notice of the quantity of wine consumed in their establishments she will be affectionate, if rather stupid, to them. Of what is pure and noble in life she loses appreciation, while all that is animal is intensified in her. If she has children, they will probably suffer from constitutional depression and weakness, and "tone" will be plentifully supplied by port wine, and even brandy, from their infancy up. With the career of the boys we are not here concerned, but of the girls what may or may not be prophesied?

sensible of a prevalent coarseness even among the virtuous, not only of manner, but of imagination and pursuits, and we are sometimes tempted to prefer the age of Nell Gywnne or Madame de Pompadour to the actual confusion of daredevil women and unabashed spinsters. . . And what speed can we make that will be most likely to succeed? Let every woman who, from whatever cause, finds herself increasing her old quantity of drink, take timely alarm.

REPUBLICAN FRELING IN ENGLAND.—The idea of a by the Commission.

Certain diplomatic correspondence is published Republic is becoming daily more popular in the which shows the part taken by England in the nego- manufacturing districts of England, and may soon murdered three months ago, has served notice of an application to the grand jury at the approaching assisted of Nenagh for compensation for herself and 4 local manufacturing districts of England, and may soon the will of the entire community, to spend the money on purposes of charity? He (the Lord Justice) application for herself and 4 local manufacturing districts of England, and may soon the process of England, and may soon the spread to the agricultural population. The Speciator who arrived in London on the 24th alt, addressed a says—"The opposition to the grant of a dowry to prehended not. The speciator who arrived in London on the 24th alt, addressed a local manufacturing districts of England, and may soon the will of the entire community, to spend the money who arrived in London on the 24th alt, addressed a local manufacturing districts of England, and may soon to be predicted by the speciator of previous special to the agricultural population. The Speciator of the foreign Office, complaining of the inapplication to the grand jury at the approaching assizes of Nenagh for compensation for kerself and 4
children. It will be resisted by the rate. A similar in the eye of the law, they were not bound by any
compensation to the grand jury at the approaching assizes of Nenagh for compensation for kerself and 4
children. It will be resisted by the rate. A similar in the eye of the law, they were not bound by any
compensation on the 24th art, andressed a says—1 ne opposition to the grant of a dowry to note to the Foreign Office, complaining of the indifference exhibited by England toward France, and solve the Princess Louise scems to increase in force. At
in the event community, to spend the model of the indifference exhibited by England toward France, and
Nottingham it was condemned by a mass meeting,
asking Earl Granville to obtain a prolongation of which separated with shouts for the English Republic application will, it is expected, be made on behalf legal contract amongst themselves." Some people the armistice, and the reduction of indemnity for the and at Birmingham Messis, Dixon and Muntz could of the family of Davis, the bailiff, who was shot are unkind enough to say that the reference of the amount of six milliards of francs. Earl Granville hardly obtain a hearing for their defence of it. We while lying in his bed at Foxford, in the county of Lord Justice Christian to the possibility of nuns set- declined to interfere as to the armistice, but tele- have taken some trouble to inquire into the origin Mayo. In the latter case a coroner's jury found a ting up a theatre was made for the purpose of irri-graphed on the same day to Versailles, representing of this extraordinary agitation, and are convinced verdict of "Accidental death," but the Government tating the devout Catholicity of the Lord Chancellor that it was impossible for France to pay so great a that among the workmen at least it is due to the have disregarded it, and offered a reward for the ap- O'Hagan, who sits on the same bench with him, but sum as six milliards of frances. Mr. Odo Russell idea at which we last week hinted. The Queen's prehension of the murderer. The levy of a fine on with whom the Lord Justice has recently quarrelled. writes that he received the despatch too late to admit of his interposition in the negotiations, but ex- The people, unaware of the amount of work her prosses belief that Bismarck received a duplicate of Majesty gets through, and of her close watchfulness the despatch before the indemnity was finally set- of some departments, believe that she retires attogether from the duties of her position, and are fixed in the resolve to vote the Royal family no issuing new licenses to these places is at hand, no employed by the Protestant Electoral Union to sell | So immovable is this feeling, and so widespread, that it would be well if the Ministry inquired into it, and communicated the result of their inquiries to the Court. The explosion of an er at Birmingham, in the teeth of popular members, is a symptom not to be lightly passed over."

UNITED STATES.

The laws of Divorce in the United States are almost as varied as the States themselves, and as a consequence, in " ways that are dark and tricks that are vain," skilful lawyers find but little difficulty in separating man and wife at will, and in paving the way for second, third, or fauth marriages of parties once joined together. We hear much of uniform laws on currency, coinage, naturalization and other things, which are all well in their way; but a uniform law in all the Si ites forbidding the re-marriage pressly declares that no power can relieve itself of of divorced parties, while the parties to the previous the obligations of the treaty without the consent of marriage are living, would contribute greatly to wise and honorable marriage. The villainies practiced under existing divorce laws are legion, not only in Illinois and Indiana, but in Connecticut, and lead not only to the separation of man and wife, but to fraud, perjury, and almost every species of injustice. As the parties to these divorces often have no respect for themselves, and none for their children, who, through life, are made sufferers from the crimes of their parents, neither the State nor State Courts should sanction divorce for any but the gravest of offences. Nor should any parties be divorced at all outside of the States where they have lived since marriage, where they are best known, and where, as a matter of course, witnesses are most accessible. The Constitution contemplated that one State will pay respect for the laws and envertments of another, as where a fugitive from justice, escaped from one State into another, and is delivered up on demand. Reversing the spirit of all this, men and women leave the State where their homes are simply to break the holiest of all bonds, and worse than this to mate themselves with parties willing to be yoked to those who have broken their earliest yows,-New York Express.

The Cincinnati Gazette calls on the press to help to put down the looseness with with which the marriage state is entered upon, and adds the following ecount of the views taken of marriage in many of the States :- A part of the needed reform in this matter is the correction of the idea that marriage is a joke, and as a good joke, is a thing always to be played. To the mature mind the idea of marrying in jest is as incongruous as that expressed by Hamlet: "They do but jest-poison in jest." But the Kentucky girl who clopes and marries fancies she has perpetrated a capital joke, and expects to be received by her parents and applanded by the neighbors and the press as having done a good thing. At social parties in the country they get up marriages for a joke. Male and female persons dare each other to marry, all for a joke. Couples ride out, and for a oke call on the squire and get married. At a decent mannered wedding some one will propose other marriages for a joke. For a daughter to return from a distant visit, married, is thought a surprising

crowd of spectators as is usual in Mississippi, being weighted with revolvers, and the two negroes were killed. Then the Sheriff called a posse together and commenced a general arrest of negroes, in the course of which four more negroes were killed.

Imagine the Police Commissioners of New York going about among the bankers and brokers, and saying, "Gentlemen, your money and bonds are a standing incitement to all the thieves in the city. The rescals are continually blowing open your vanits and safes, and smashing your windows to get at your funds. Such a state of things is an obstacle to the permanent harmony which should exist between the city government and the citizens. Therefore be good enough to give your properly to us." The New York Journal of Commerce thinks Wall street would be astonished and indignant at such a proposition, and would denounce the commissioners as no better than thieves themselves. "Senator Howard's resolution (the editor goes on to say), asking the cession of Canada by Great Britain, is not entirely parallel to the case, but it has in it a similar principle which calls for censure, not only in England but in the United States. The surrender of this country would be, on his plan, a part or perhaps an entire settlement of the Alabama claims; but the main reason that he gives why it should be made is no better than that which the Police Board would offer in the example imagined. As it is the duty of the police to disperse mobs of thieves who should collect to make raids on the banks of New York, so it is the duty of the Government of the United States to break up gangs of filibusters who assemble on the Canadian borders to disturb our relations with a friendly State, * . . . Resolutions couched in the vein of Mr. Howard's, and speeches like Gen. Butler's, and threats like those of the President's message, will not restore the lost harmony; nor will they hasten the equitable adjustment of the troubles. The direct tendency of all such talk is to make Canada hate us, and to put old England out of the humour for con-

New York, March 8 .- A Washington despatch states that the Joint High Commission will proceed with its sessions at 11 o'clock to day. No length has been fixed for their daily sessions yet, as there is a general desire on the part of the members they will probably make the most of their time. Au agreement has been made that the proceedings and decisions of the Commission shall be kept entirely secret, until they are finally stated, and sent to the Senate for ratification. It may, however, be safely asserted that the comparison of views has thus far disclosed no insurmeuntable objections to a settlement of the questions at issue, and the members now feel more sanguine of success than before the meetings began. It is impossible to say yet how much time the negotiations will occupy, but one of the Commissioners predicted to-day that their work would be completed by the middle of April. If the Senate should not then be in session, it is thought the President will call it together for the purpose of acting on the result of the Commission's labors. The Commission is now engaged in considering the Fisheries question, and there is a rumor prevalent that this matter will be adjusted by allowing the Americans to fish in all Canadian waters, irrespective of the three mile limit, on the payment of a sum of money to be agreed on

4

CATHOLIC CHRONICLE, INVER AND PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY At No. 663, Craig Street, by J GILLIES.

G. E. CLERK, Editor.

ERMS YEARLY IN ADVANCE: To all country Subscribers, Two Dollars. If the

Subscription is not renewed at the expiration of the year, then, in case the paper be continued, the terms shall be Two Dollars and a half.

The TRUE WITNESS can be had at the News Depots.

Single copies, 5 ets.

To all Subscribers whose papers are delivered by carriers, Two Dollars and a half, in advance; and if not renewed at the end of the year, then, if we continue sending the paper, the Subscription shall be

The figures after each Subscriber's Address every week shows the date to which he has paid up. Thus "John Jones, Aug. '63," shows that he has paid up to August 63, and owes his Subscription FROM

S. M. PETTENGILL & Co., 37 Park Row, and Geo ROWELL & Co., 40 Park Row, are our only authorized Advertising Ag ats in New York.

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, MARCH 24, 1871.

ECCLESIASTICAL CALENDAR.

MARCH-1871.

Friday, 24-Previous Blood. Saturday, 25—Annunciation, Obl. Sunday, 25—Passion Sunday. Monday, 27-Of the Feria. Tuesday, 28-Of the Feria. Wednesday, 29—Of the Feria. Thursday, 30—Of the Feria.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

There are sad tidings from Paris. An insurrection has broken out, and blood has flowed. The insurgents having taken possession of Montmartre it was attempted to dislodge them. Of the troops sent against them. many are said to have "fraternized with the insurgents, whose aim seems to be set up a Red, Social Republic, and to inaugurate the "three hours of pillage" which the said Reds teach is the only remedy for the diseases of the body social. Several officers of high rank, having fallen into the hands of the insurgents, have been murdered in cold blood; among the names of these thus dealt with we find those of Generals De Chanzy, Lecompte, Thomas and Vinoy, though as yet the fate of the latter is doubtful. The City is in the hands of the insurgents; the Red flag flies from the Hotel de Ville; and it is expected that the movement will extend to all the large Cities of France.-In fact the old tiger spirit of '93 has broken out, and a Reign of Terror appears to be im-

Napoleon has arrived in England. The Sovereign Pontiff has formally repudiated the guarantees (?) offered by the Piedmontese Gov ernment. The High Joint Commission continues its sittings at Washington; it is rumored that the U. States will buy up the Canadian claims to the exclusive right of fishing within the three miles limit.

PASTORAL LETTER OF HIS LORDSHIP THE BISHOP OF THREE RIVERS, ON THE DUTIES OF THE FAITHFUL DURING THE

LOUIS FRANCIS LAFLECHE,

By the Grace of God and favor of the Holy Apos tolic See, Bishop of Three Rivers, &c., &c., &c. To the Clergy and Laity of our Diocese, Health and Benediction in Our Lord Jesus Christ.

DEARLY BELOVED BRETHREN,-

During the course of next summer, you will be called upon to exercise one of your most precious privileges, that of choosing Deputies to represent you in the House of Assembly .-At the beginning of this holy time of penance, wherein the Church exhorts you to examine the state of your conscience, and to give your most special care to your eternal interests and to the salvation of your souls, We deem it proper and salutary to recall to your minds the duties which religion and conscience enjoin upon you, in the exercise of this privilege, and to point out to you the abuses and disorders into which so many are led during those days of excitement. Those disorders are well known to you; many a time you have deplored them and bewailed them with Ourselves, and yet the evil continues to increase. It has even reached such an extent, that the last Provincial Council of Quebec deemed it necessary to the Fathers of the Fourth Council of Quebec take the matter into serious consideration, and have judged it necessary to give to Pastors and to issue a decree in order to check its further to the Faithful, with regard to elections; and progress and remove the evil altogether. This which the Holy Father in his wisdom has apdecree, with all the other decrees of the Fourth | proved and sanctioned for the greater benefit of Council of Quebec, has received the approbation and sanction of the Holy See. The doctrine it contains, and the rules it sets forth to salutary decree, and to give you thereupon the in conscience and under pain of sin.

necessary explanations. Having been chosen to co-operate with God in the work of your he pours it forth upon you in greater abunyou stand in need. " Ecce nunc tempus acceptabile, ecce nunc dies salutis." "Behold, now is the acceptable time; behold, now is the day of salvation."-(II. Cor. vi. 2). To the holy these words of the Apostle St. Paul.

Here then, Dearly Beloved Brethren, is the Council of Quebec:

ON POLITICAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE ELEC-TIONS.

"It is a fact well known to all from a deplorable experience, that the elections of Deputies to the Legislative Assembly, and of Municipal Councillors have become, for our people, if not the cause, at least a certain and most dangerous occasion of corruption, of disorder, and innumerable sins of all 'kinds; of lies, of calumnies, of delusion, of 'drunkenness and quarreling, of blasphemy 'and perjury, &c., &c.; and matters have al-" ready attained such a degree, that both elec-"tors and their partisans seem to be pos-" sessed of a certain spirit of madness and error. "Alas! in those days of iniquity, how many are audacious enough to shut their ears against the voice of their conscience, to cast ' away from their minds the fear of God, and " even God himself, as if everything were then "allowed them, or as if God did not see them, for would not remember their actions and iudge them.—(Ps. 10).

"Let, therefore, the Priests, the ministers of the Lord, raise their voices against such a subversion of all the principles of religion and "morality; let them rise up strenuously 'against so great and so baneful an evil; let the Pastors of souls lift up their voices and show their people their evil-doings, and the children of the Church their sins .- (Isaias LVIII. 1).

"Let them cease not; and let them not fear "the clamours of the wicked and the evil-

"Let those same Pastors moreover, lose no occasion to warn the faithful intrusted to their "charge against the seductions, the scandals "and all the dangers of those evil days; long before those elections, but especially when they are about to take place, let them care-"fully remind their flocks that God is the King of Kings and the Sovereign Lord of elections that He will Himself one day judge electors, 'and candidates, and the elected; and that He will show no more mercy to those who may "have sinned during elections, than to those "who shall have sinned outside of elections.

"Let them diligently instruct them upon "their duties concerning those elections, making them clearly understand, that the same ' law which confers upon citizens the right of ' voting, at the same time strictly obliges them to give their vote when required, and always ' according to their conscience and before God. " for the greater benefit of holy religion, as well as of the State and their country; that con-'sequently they are bound, before God and in conscience, to give their vote to the candidate 'whom they judge to be really an honest man, "capable of discharging the important duty "intrusted to him-that of watching over the " interests of religion and the State, and of faith-'fully devoting his efforts to their preservation and promotion. From this it is evident that 'all those who sell their votes, or give them · for any reason whatever, to a candidate whom they know to be unworthy, are guilty not only before man, but also before God.

"Let Pastors faithfully teach these things to their flocks, as faithful ministers of Jesus Christ should do; let them insist on them and adhere to them with all charity and patience, without proceeding any further under ordinary circumstances. And should there occur particular or extraordinary circumstances, let them take care to do nothing without having previously consulted their 'Bishop."

These are, Dearly Beloved Brethren, the serious warnings and the important directions which your souls, for the prosperity of religion, and the happiness of our beloved country.

This decree visibly contains three very disguide the conduct of the faithful, thus emanate | tinct parts :- 1stly, it points out the number | from the highest authority that God, in His and greatness of the disorders, and the gravity on this subject, and you will faithfully acquit mercy, has given us upon earth to enlighten-us of the sins that accompany elections; 2ndly, it complishment. We have thought that the the faithful intrusted to their care upon their holy time of Lent, when you are preparing duties as electors: 3rdly, finally it teaches that yourselves for the great festival of Easter, was those duties concern equally both Church and the most favorable time to lay before you this State, religion and country, and are obligatory bound to defend and protect your religious in-

It is, therefore, a painful truth, Dearly Beloved Brethren, that a great many of the poral welfare. For civil laws have a necessary salvation, We exhort you to not close your Faithful are blindly led into the greatest dis- connexion with religion on a great many points. hearts to his grace during those days wherein orders, and into a multitude of sins, on the occasion of elections; and what is still more to | Fathers of the Council. dance, and during which this merciful God is be deplored, is that the greater number deceive more particularly disposed to listen to your themselves on the gravity of those sins, and yourselves that the candidate you vote for is prayers, and to grant you the assistance of which | imagine that conscience has nothing to do with | duly qualified in these two respects, and offers them. In order to dispel so dangerous an illusion, We here draw your attention to the de- grave interests. claration of the Fathers of the Council, who denounce in the most energetic words, at the time of Lent especially does the Church apply outset of their decree, the greatness of those disorders and the gravity of those sins. They also deplore the blindness which has come over text of this important decree of the Fourth so many, on this subject: and they believe that is by a judicious selection of your legislators nothing is better able to open their eyes and to that you can secure the preservation and enjoyrouse them from the slumber into which they have | ment of this most precious of all liberties, and fallen, than to kindle before their eyes the light | which will give your Head Pastors the immense of the judgments of God, who will one day dispel this voluntary darkness, and re-echo to their cars the thunders of heavenly vengeance, which | emanating directly from the Holy See, and will not be less vigorous in punishing the sins from the Church of Rome, the Mother and of elections, than other sins.

We therefore invite you, Dearly Beloved Brethren, to look back upon the past, during your conscience has nothing to reproach you on | your duties as electors. We trust you will the way you have hitherto fulfilled your duties as electors. In doing so, bear in mind that not hesitate to make the reparations and sacrifices that your conscience might prescribe, in order to satisfy the justice of God.

Having thus reviewed the past, turn your eyes upon the future, to discover and select the means that will enable you to avoid the stumbling-blocks against which you have already fallen. Be not deceived, Dearly Beloved Brethren; God is not to be mocked: " Nolite errare, non irridetur Deus. Quue enim seminaverit homo, hace et metet." (Gal. VI. 7.) For what things a man shall sow, those also shall he reap. In order then to bring forth fruits of salvation, those resolutions to fulfil as Christians should, your duties as electors, must this tenth day of March, 1871. be taken in the sincerity of your souls, with the firm determination of carrying them into effect when the time shall have arrived.

The second part of the decree is an exhortation to Pastors, requiring them to rise up strongly against the disorders attendant on elections, and at the same time to enlighten the faithful intrusted to them upon this order of duties. You will no doubt observe how strongly the Fathers of the Council insist on the obligation for Pastors to oppose these disorders, and to teach the Faithful the duties which the law of God imposes upon them, as electors. It seems to us that We hear St. Paul inculcating this same truth to his disciple Timothy: "I charge thee," says St. Paul, before God and Jesus Christ, who shall judge 'the living and the dead, by his coming, and "his kingdom: preach the word, be instant in season, out of season, reprove, entreat, re-"buke with all patience and doctrine. For "there shall be a time when they will not hear 'sound doctrine; but according to their own ' desires they will heap to themselves teachers, having itching ears; and will turn away indeed their hearing from the truth, and will "be turned to fables." (2 Tim. iv. 1-4). Would one not say, Beloved Brethren, on seeing what generally takes place at elections, that those are precisely the times alluded to by St. Paul, when men seem to be possessed of folly and have become unable to hear the truth. You must, therefore, not be surprised to see your chief Pastors recall to your minds the judgments of God, repeat to you the voice of his threats, and redouble their exhortations to the Priests having charge of your souls, engaging them to be unceasing in rebuking you, and instructing you on this matter with all patience and charity; and to not let themselves be disheartened by the resistance and the contradictions they so often encounter. For the false doctors of whom the Apostle speaks, and who have but words of flattery upon their lips so as better to deceive, are not wanting either during those election times, as you well know.

You will, therefore, be on your guard against these false doctors, and you will easily recognize them by their opposition to the teachings of your Bishops. What then must you think of those who have told you, and who even now sometimes repeat, that Priests have nothing to do with elections, and should not speak of elections from the pulpit, when you hear the Fathers of ing. a Council approved of by our Holy Father the Pope, prescribing the contrary as so binding a duty for them? You will then listen with great attention to the teachings of the Church capacity of electors.

terests, according to the spirit of the Church, to the Holy Father was adopted.

as well as to protect and to promote your tem This is plainly expressed in their decree by the

You should therefore prudently ascertain sufficient security for the protection of those 14th inst., an imposing demonstration, in me-

We must no doubt return thanks to God for the full and entire liberty which, in principle, the Constitution of our country grants to Catholic worship, to be ruled and governed in conformity with the rules of the Church. It advantage of governing the Church of Canada Bishop of Montreal, and Mgr. Pinsonneault. according to the prescriptions and directions Mistress of all other Churches.

We carnestly hope, Dearly Beloved Brethren, you will understand these instructions of the this holy time of Lent, and to see whether | Fathers of the Fourth Council of Quebec on punctually follow them, and banish from your elections those disorders which grieve all honest under the direction of the Rev. M. Barbarin this examination of your conscience will one men, and which cannot fail to bring down the day be revised at the tribunal of the Sovereign wrath of God upon our beloved country. Re-Judge, who will make us render an account member the Holy Ghost says: "Justice exeven for one idle word. In consequence, do alteth a nation; but sin maketh nations miserable."--(Prov. xiv. 34.)

It is then quite evident, that it is only by closely following the rulers of justice, in your elections, that you will succeed in choosing men according to the heart of God, men who for us in this issue to give a report of the imwill be a source of blessings for the prosperity and happiness for our country by their wise legislation and by the prudence and equity of their government.

This, Our Pastoral Letter, is to be read in all the Churches and Chapels of this Diocese, on the first Sunday after its reception.

Given at Three Rivers, under Our Hand and Seil, and countersigned by our Secretary,

† L. F., Bishop of Three Rivers. By Command,

Ag. Legris, Secretary.

DEMONSTRATION IN BEHALF OF THE Sovereign Pontiff. - On the evening of Wednesday, the 15th instant, a meeting of the citizens of the parish of Notre Dame de Montreal was held in the Hall of the Cabinet de Lecture. His Lordship Mgr. Bourget, Bishop of Montreal, Mgr. Pinsonneault Bishop of Birtha, the Very Reverend M. Bayle, Superior of the Seminary of St. Sulpice of Montreal, accompanied by a large body of his clergy, and of other priests, were present together with a large number of our leading citizens—amongst whom we may be permitted to mention M. Cherrier, who delivered a very powerful address in the course of the evening.

The proceedings were opened by an address from the Bishop of Montreal who from a sick bed had come to bear his powerful testimony to the outrage inflicted upon the entire Catholic world, by the sacrilegious invasion and occupation of the States of the Church by the Piedmontese, and to arouse the sympathies of his flock in behalf of the Holy Father so wrongfully entreated.

M. Cherrier then addressed the meeting, comparing the present movement in the Catholic world to that caused by the burning eloquence of Peter the Hermit and of St. Bernard, which aroused all Europe. He disclaimed however, all appeals to force, except moral force.

Mgr. de Birtha spoke next, and forcibly pointed out the dangers to their own Crowns. and to Society which the Sovereigns of Europe were inviting by their tolerance of the wrong inflicted upon Pius IX. the representative of the oldest and most legitimate Sovereignty in

The Very Reverend M. Bayle Superior of the Seminary then rose, and in his well known felicitous style congratulated the parishioners upon having come in such numbers to protest against the violation in the person of the Sovereign Pontiff of all the principles of justice, and of liberty. The Rev. M. Rousselot spoke next; and, the Petition to Our Most Gracious Queen of which we gave the text in our last, was then presented for signature. The greatest enthusiasm prevailed throughout the meet-

In all parts of the country meetings to protest against the Piodmontese raid upon the States of the Church, and the outrage upon the Sovereign Pontiff are being held. A most imposing assemblage of the citizens of St. Hyayourselves of the obligations and duties which | cinthe under the Presidency of His Lordship. upon our duties, and to direct us in their ac- enjoins on Pastors the obligation of instructing the law of God'impose upon you in your Mgr. Larocque, Bishop of the Diocess, was held at which appropriate addresses were delivered Finally, Dearly Beloved Brethren, the men by the Rev. MM. Ouellet and Papineau. Reyou send to represent you in the legislature are solutions in accordance with these addresses were carried by acclamation, and an Address

At St. Cesaire there has been a demonstration of a similar nature; and from one end of Canada to the other, the indignant voice of the Catholic population, will soon make itself

GRAND CELEBRATION AT NOTRE DAME. On the evening of Tuesday of last week, the mory of the French Zouaves fallen gloriously on the field of battle, was held in the Church of Notre Dame of this City. The interior of the Church was magnificently and suitably deco. rated for the solemn occasion, and around the columns were scrolls inscribed with appropriate texts from Scripture.

An immense concourse of the Catholic population testified to the interest which the event excited. There were present Mgr. Bourget, Bishop of Birtha. The Pontifical Zouaves in uniform under the command of their brave and respected leader, M. Taillefer, occupied seats in the central alley, and the rest of the large building was densely thronged.

An eloquent, and impressive address was delivered by M. L'Abbe Collin, on whose gifts as an orator of the highest rank it would be superfluous for us to dwell. The Orchestra performed with great beauty the music of the Dies Ire, by Mozart, and the De Profundis, which created a deep impression upon the congregation.

Consecration of His Grace the Arch-BISHOP OF QUEBEC .- Because of being obliged to go to press early in the week, it is impossible posing proceedings of Sunday last in the Cathedral of the Metropolis. We do but re-echo the voice of the Catholies of the Province in imploring for the newly consecrated Prelate, a long, happy, and glorious reign.

We are happy to learn that the enterprising Bishop of St. Hyacinthe has acquired a splendid site for his contemplated ecclesiastical establishments.

It is with extreme regret that we have to record another severe blow to the domestic happiness of our distinguished statesman the Hon. M. Chauveau, who has to deplore the untimely death of his eldest daughter Madlle. Flore Chauveau after a short but severe illness. This sad event occurred on Monday the 13th inst. at Quebec.

ST. PATRICK'S DAY IN MONTREAL.

A gloomy sky overhead, at intervals discharging itself in heavy showers, streets dirty underfoot, had no influence upon the hearts of our irrepressible Irish citizens: who early on Friday morning, with banners flying, music playing, and all " Wearing the Green," turned out to celebrate the Day so dear to every Irish heart. There may have been as fine displays, but none finer than that which we have just witnessed, and of which we sit down to write a short description. Whether we take into account the numbers, and splendid appearance of the men who walked in the Procession, or the taste with which it was arranged, we must admit that never has Montreal witnessed a grander National Celebration than that which passed through her streets on Friday last.

From an early liour the different Societies began to take their respective places in front of the St. Patrick's Hall, from whence in order they proceeded along Craig, Bleury, and Lagauchetiere streets to the St. Patrick's Church. First marched the Band and pupils of the Christian Brothers Schools, then came the Sarsfield Lacrosse Club, its members neatly decked out in white jackets and wearing the shamrock. In order followed the St. Patrick's Society, Tanneries, together with Father Salmon's congregation; the St. Patrick's Benevolent Society, Tanneries; the St. Bridget's Temperance Society and congregation; the St. Anne's congregation; the Irish Young Men's Catholic Society; the Young Shamrock Lacrosse, and the Shamrock Lacrosse Clubs; the Irish Catholic and the Irish Benevolent Societies; the St. Patrick's Temperance Society; and last of all the St. Patrick's Society in the rear of which marched B. Devlin, Esq., the President, attended on his right by His Honor Mayor Coursol and on his left by our City representative, M. P. Ryan, Esq., M.P. All the Societies were accompanied by their several Bands of music, and were distinguished by their respective beautiful banners.

In this order the Procession proceeded to Church, where High Mass was duly celebrated by Mgr. Pinsonneault, Bishop of Birtha, who was accompanied by their Lordships the Bishops of St. Hyacinthe, Hamilton, and of London. The music of the service was Haydn's First Mass, which was well rendered by an effective Choir. The Preacher of the Day-the Reverend Father Hogan, of St. Anne's Church -delivered the Sermon, who, taking his text from the 44th Psalm, 1st, 2nd, and 3rd verses,

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

annexed is a condensed report, for which we by marching through the streets of the City in are indebted to the report in the Montreal the following order:—Along Radegonde to Herald:-

高型的机器的控制器型型有效,1000元素的过去

THE SERMON. Year after year we celebrate the day which fills ns with enthusiasm as we recollect the days of our fathers. Neither the succession of centuries nor the far off distance of other lands in which we may live can efface from our memories these things, for the reason that they sink deep into the heart of every genuine Irishman. Divest him of his religion and make him forget his country, and then you may brand him with shame. It had been said that Irishmen had forgotten the past, but late years have proved they were still the same Catholic Irish people. The action of our people in regard to the treachery and robbery of the Holy See by Victor Emmanuel was wonderful and praiseworthy. Although having her own to its assistance. This is the subject foremost in the minds of all Catholics, and especially so here in Montreal. The enemies of the temporal power of the Pope hold false theories with regard to that power. It is pretended that it was given by Constantine without authority, and by others that it was usurped. and only to protect the interests of the people. A combination of circumstances forced them to it, over which they had no control, and if they had not given way to them the consequences would have been most detrimental. The Church in its early days had condetrimental. The Children in its earry days had control of means and lands for the benefit of the people, in consequence of which the Popes were considered as benefactors of the people. The conversion of Emperor Constantine, removed from the Empire a great stigma, and served to make Christianity shine with distinguished lustre. Many people followed the Emperor's example, but a large number remained idolators, and carried on those crimes for which Rome was so notorious. The Rev. Father then spoke of the removal of Constantine to Constantinople, and then it became rumoured that he had ceded to the Pope the States of the Church; but this was not the case, for several centuries they remained subjects of the empire. At the division of the empire, Venice and Milan became the capitals, but never Rome. Finally, after the first ravages of the barbarians, led on by Alderic, came, saying that he had been sent by God to devastate Rome, but commanded his soldiers to respect the churches of St. Peter and St. Paul; and this command they followed out. Alderic, having loaded his men with booty and punished the people, left the city. The people had hardly got over this disaster, than Attila, the "scourge of God," came upon them. To his cruelty the people were exposed; the Emperor shut himself up in the strong eastle of Milan, and Rome was altogether unprotected, and its people awaited in terror the sequence. Where were the Romans to turn for protection since the Western Emperor had deserted them? God so ordered it that their deliverer should be the Pontiff. When Attila approached during these embarrassments, Pope Leo, a soldier of God, went out to beg for mercy. Attila, who cared for neither God nor man, was so impressed that he returned home, leaving the city untouched. The Vandals subsequently swept down upon the city but spared it at the intercession of the Pope. For twenty-one years civil war existed, broken only by the ravages of the barbarians, till, in 475, the Roman Empire ceased to exist. After much suffering and fighting between the Goths and Romans, the Goths, who occupied a portion of Rome, at the suggestion of the Popes, left the city. Through the generosity of the Pope the city was rebuilt. Considering then the protection and the good service rendered by the Popes, is it any wonder that they should be regarded as their guardians and protectors? The Emperor of Constantinople, into whose hands the Western Empire again fell, did nothing for the protection of the country to which it was entitled, and under the circumstances then, appealing for protection elsewhere was only right. Such however, was not what they resorted to. They continued obedient to the Emperor's commands they had not sought. The defenceless state of the Empire rendered the protection of the authority of the Pope's necesary. To such a degree of affluence and power had the Romans attained that, in the 6th century, they exercised a protective influence over all the cities round, and Gregory said he did not know whether he was discharging the duties of a King or merely a mediator. Conscious that since the 6th century the Italians had been alienated from him, the Emperor had issued an edict compelling the people to pay extra tribute, when the people en masse rebelled, and threw themselves under the protection of Pope Gregory the 2nd and he advised them again to apply to the Emperor, but without success. The barbarians came once again, when the Pope, by payments and entreaties, prevailed on them to leave. The events of the Pontificate of Stephen the 2nd are so important that they need mention. The Lombards, having attacked Rome, were driven away by the King of France, but scarcely had his troops been gone away, when they returned, and took possession of Ravenna, and prepared to attack Rome. The Pope, though it was in the depth of winter, and he in delicate health, did not hesitate. but immediately went to their camp and induced them to depart. Subsequently a donation of Rome was made to the Pope. The city, however, he legally possessed, and the act of giving it up was only one of restitution. We thus trace the rise of the tempo- those strains so familiar to every Irish car, and ral power. There was no such thing as usurpation, the Popes were guilty of no injustice or disloyalty in Day," resounded in pleasing concord through the taking charge of the States. The temporal power is sacred edifice, and fired with enthusiasm, blood well founded on the most solid principles. It was force of circumstances which compelled them to accept it. There never has been, nor never will be, a sufficiently just cause to deprive them of it, and we must conclude that it was given to them by God. What object had God in thus establishing a monarchy in the Church? The temporal power is not indispensably connected with the spiritual, but for the free exercise of the spiritual functions, it is necessary. Were the affairs of Rome to remain as they are at present there is no seeing the result. Lord Brougham, Lord Palmerston, and other diplomats, have said that the temporal power is necessary for the maintenance of proper national relations. If the Pope were subjected to Kingly oppression it would shake society to its very centre. Attempts would be made to reduce him. There are many examples of the truth here enunciated of what the German Emperor did, or attempted to do years ago is a fair example of what may be expected from King Victor Emanuel Suppose the Pope a subject of any Empire, how could it be expected that any intervention he might undertake between any powers at variance, would not be dietated by or be in the interest of the power of which he was a subject? In the death of a Pope too the King whom he owed allegiance could place the tiara on whom he chose. If the Pontiffs power be subject to that of a temperal rule, how could he consent or excommunicate a people. Another, King Henry the 8th, of England, or Joseph, of Germany, may arise and attempt to coerce him. How under these circumstances, could be protect religion or morality? Many other things show the necessity of a temporal power of the long lives of Poper. Forty-five have been banished; nine times has the city been taken by robbers like Victor Emmanuel, Pope Pius IX, may die a prisoner, but be felt convinced that God would unquestionably bring back to the Church all the patrimony of St. Peter, and he

hoped the congregation would petition the Holy Virgin, our prtron, Saint Patrick, and Saint Joseph, to intercede with God on behalf of the Church. been duly performed, the Procession resumed its ranks in front of the Church, and proceeded Hincks, Hon. T. W. Anglin' and the elequent Doyle, \$4; Kingston, N.B., Rev. J. C. Murray, \$5; Collaborator, R. Barry, \$2; Anathola, H. Auger, \$2, Anathola The religious ceremonies of the Day having

Victoria Square, then up St. Jame Street to the French Church, along Notre Dame Street and St. Joseph streets as far as McCord street, along McCord into Wellington, and thence along that street into McGill street to St. Patrick's Hall, where the large assembly were addressed by B. Devlin, Esq., President, Mayor Coursol, M. P. Ryan, Esq., M. P., and others, after which the crowd dispersed.

In the evening a very brilliant and very successful Concert, given under the auspices of the St. Patrick's Society, took place in the St. dertut and platsed to, forgetful of these, she rallied Patrick's Hall, and was attended by large numbers of our fellow citizens. The President of the Society, B. Devlin, Esq., was in the chair, and addressed a few appropriate words of greeting to the guests. On the platform were Winnout control of the Heintended to prove that the Pope took it unwillingly, to be seen, besides the representatives of the other Societies, His Honor the Mayor, M. P. Ryan, M.P., E. Carter, Q.C., and many others of our leading citizens. The music was much applauded; in the course of the evening the President introduced to his audience the Rev. Father Buckley, from New York, who delivered an address, which we do not consider suited for our columns.

> The musical programme was then continued, and at a late hour the party broke up, having spent a most delightful evening.

THE DINNER.—The members of the Irish Canadian Institute gave this year, as they also did on St. Patrick's Day the year before, a dinner at the Ottawa Hotel, to which a large number of guests did ample justice. Everything was well managed; the dinner was in the first style, but of course of a Lenten character, and a very pleasant evening was passed in social intercourse. The President of the Institute, F. A. Quinn, Esq., was in the Chair. Letters of excuse were read from Sir G. Cartier, Sir F. Hincks, Messrs. Workman, Angliu, and others regretting their inability to attend, and then the usual loyal and patriotic toasts were proposed and well replied to. During the course of the evening His Honor the Mayor, Mr. Ryan, M.P., and the U. States Consul paid a visit, and were received with loud

Considering the large numbers of our Irish population, amongst whom are to be found rich and poor, and of every condition in society, the good order and sobriety which characterised the streets of Montreal up to a late hour on Friday night, were to say the least very remarkable, very flattering to the people, and highly consoling to Fathers Dowd, Hogan, and their other spiritual teachers, who have so earnestly, and evidently so successfully impressed upon them the duty of temperance. A more orderly, respectable body of men than the Irish of Montreal is to be found in no City of this Continent.

ST. PATRICK'S DAY IN OTTAWA.

The day opened in the most unpromising manner. Gloomy clouds, torrents of rain, and a cold piercing wind strove to damp the patriotism of our Irish citizens, but in reality they only increased it. From an early hour the city presented a holiday appearance. The green was visible on every side, now floating defiantly on some elevated summit, now borne patrioticly by some stout son or fair daughter of the Emerald Isle. Other colors too waved to the breeze, and other faces than genuine Irish ones contributed to the joy and harmony of the grand old

At 10 A.M. a large concourse of people including several members of Parliament, and many distinguished strangers had assembled under the loftv dome of the Cathedral. Here, as throughout the city, the immortal color was profusely displayed. and contributed not a little to the general appearance. As the celebrant appeared in the Sanctuary, which so plainly tell us that it is "St. Patrick's Father Barret, assisted by Revos P. Lecomte, and D. Foley, as Deacon and Subdeacon respectively. After the Gospel, the Rev. D. O'Riordan, O.M.I., ascended the pulpit and delivered the most impressive discourse heard for some time within the walls of Notre Dame. Taking for his subject the constant faith and charity of the Irish people, he illustrated by example those most noble virtues, and referred in glowing terms to their faithful types, the Irish priest and nun. Tears flowed down many a check as the pathetic young orator carried us in spirit over scenes dear to our race : now, the pleasant haunts of our fathers' boyhood years, now the gloomy theatre of their trials and sufferings. In conclusion he ap-pealed to those present to firmly adhere to the teachings of their Church-their pilot through the stormy sea of their troubles-and to imitate the charity of their forefathers, who whether in prosperity or adversity never failed to lend a helping hand to the poor and needy, never drove the homeless wanderer from their door.

After Mass, the day being somewhat more agreeable, a Procession was immediately organized under the able direction of Marshals Starrs, McCann, and Baskerville. Over three thousand persons marched in good order through the principal streets, and then returned to the St. Patrick's Hall, where addresses were delivered by Rev. Fathers O'Riordan, O'Connor, and Collins, and by W. H. Waller, the acting President of St. Patrick's Literary Association.

Towards half-past two o'clock the vast crowd the Music Hall.

THE CONCERT.-The celebration of the day was brought to a close by a grand Concert, held in the above mentioned place. On entering, the eye fell upon an assemblage seldom if ever excelled in number, respectability and order in our good city of Ottawa. Nor did an audience ever enjoy themselves more than on this occasion, and no wonder, for our most talented musicians and the most gifted orators

delivered an eloquent discourse, of which the to carry out the remainder of the Programme preacher of the day. Sir Edward Kenny, was also present, but did not address the assemblage. Mrs. McCarron presided at the piano, and delighted the audience with such a solo as it is our lot to seldom hear. Thus did the Irishmen of Ottawa honor the feast of their glorious Patron Saint, and to their honor let it be said, that not a single disorderly person of their nationality was encountered during the whole day.

SHAMROCK. Ottawa, March 18th, 1871.

THE EDINBURGH REVIEW .- January 1871.-Messrs. Dawson Bros., Montreal.

We publish the contents of the current number:-1. France; 2. Lives of Rossini, and Berlioz; 3. Business of the House of Commons; 4. Kage's History of the Sepoy War. Vol. II; 5. Facts and Fables at the Admiralty; 6. Langel's Problems of Nature and Life; 7. The Foreign Relations of China; 8. The Military Forces of the Crown; 9. Morris' Earthly Paradise; 10. The Treaties of 1856,

THE INTERNATIONAL RAILWAY AND STEAM NAVIGATION GUIDE-March, 1871. Price,

We have received this useful little work containing the time tables of the several railroad and steamboat lines in North America.

MATHEMATICAL PRIZE AWARDED TO MR. A. DOYLE.

With the most agreeable sensations of pleasure we (Hamilton Evening Times) announce that the prize for mathematical proficiency, offered by the publishers of the Canadian Almanae, has been awarded to Mr. A. Doyle, St. Patrick's School, Hamilton. For all the mathematical exercises given in the Almanae for 1870, he is the first particularized in the order of merit for correct, elaborate and elegant solutions, although these problems are better adapted to puzzle and bewilder than to amuse as agreeable recreations. Among the mathematical questions proposed this year for 1872, is a prize problem of so peculiar a nature that it has defied the efforts of all the able correspondents from different parts of the Dominion, who have attempted its solution-the solution given by Mr. A. Doyle, St. Patrick's School being the only correct one received. He has also prepared the correct answers to all the problems proposed for 1872. As no persons confined to the knowledge of simple commercial calculations can form even a remote idea of the great mental labor experienced in solving a severe mathematical exercise-even the easiest of those special ones proposed in the almanac-we must say that Mr. Doyle is a credit to himself, to the institution which he admirably conducts, and to the Ambitious city" of Hamilton. During the space of three years he gave great public satisfaction as Principal in the Sillery Academy, and for eight years as Professor in the Laval Normal School, Quebec. On the latter institution he reflected great credit by his general literary acquirements, mathematical skill, and art of teaching. In addition to his extensive scientific knowledge, he possesses also the rare qualifications of a good public writer and severe critic. We, therefore heartily congratulate this able and experienced teacher on his success in solving this special difficulty, and his pleasing victory over his many competitors. The following is from the Mathematical Editor of the Almanae: " Dear Sir,-Allow me to congratulate you upon your success in solving the prize problem. Your solution is the only correct one received. I would have written you sooner, and informed you of your good forium in securing the mathematical prize, open for competition to the whole world; but I allowed some days to pass, so that any communications addressed to me previous to the 15th of February, might arrive. I have, therefore, much pleasure in awarding the prize to you. Its simple value is not great, but it carries with it a higher value than that of money-a value that gives credit to its possessor. My wish is that you may long enjoy health to derive pleasure from the prize you have won, and also to contend for others."

Sudden Death.-Our obituary column this morning announces the death of a well known and esteemed citizen, Mr. Hugh O'Donnell, Engineer of the Quebec Water Works. His death occurred while he was engaged in the duties of his office about two o'clock yesterday. Coroner Panet held an inquest, Butter, fresh, per Ib . . . 1 6 " 1 9 and, from the evidence of Mr. Joseph Rousscau, one of the foremen of the department, it would appear that Mr. O'Donnell was sitting at his desk, preparing an estimate of the cost of paving St. John street, as required by a resolution passed at the last meeting of the Council, when Rousseau remarked to him that it would be necessary to re-open a certain Onions per minot... 0 0 " 0 0 portion of St. Ann street, which had been already opened last week for the purpose of thawing out the water pipe, in reply to which, Mr. O'Donnell had just said, "what an expense that will be," when Rousseau, noticing that there was something peculiar in his breathing, and that his head was inolined forward, stepped towards him, and taking his hand between his, found him unconscious. Rousseau immediately gave the alarm, and assistance was at once at hand; but Mr. O'Donnell merely sighed heavily two or three times, and was no more. Professor Lakue testified that he had examined Mr. O'Donnell a few weeks since, for a Life Insurance, but told him he would be obliged to report unfavorably, as he was afflicted with heart disease in an aggravated form, and he had no doubt that death ensued from that disease; the jury returned a verdict in accordance. The late Mr. O'Donnell was connected with the Quebec Water-Words from their commencement till the hour of his death, and was highly thought of by Mr. Baldwin and other eminent men connected with that great undertaking. His intimate knowledge of the works in their minutest details, and his uniform, obliging disposition, has left a blank which we fear the Council will-now that he is gone-find it difficult to all up. His brother officers, and the employees more particularly, under his supervision, were unanimous in their expression of regret at his demise. A faithful servant to the citizens, his last words were spoken in their interests. A good Christian, his family and friends have strong reason to hope that he will receive an adequate reward at that dread Tribunal where prejudice and favor are alike unknown .- Quebec Morning Chronicle.

New RAILROAD SIGNAL,-An exchange says that a railway conductor has invented a new signal light. The signal is designed to be attached to the caboose of freight trains, and is so arranged that it indicates at once the direction in which the train is moving, quietly dispersed, to meet again in the evening at and by a revolving system denotes the rate of speed Though somewhat complicated it is eminently practical, and all who witnessed the exhibition of it were highly delighted.

REMITTANCES RECEIVED.

Bagot, J. Fellater, \$4; North Gower, J. Kennedy, \$2; Sorel, J. McCarthy, \$4; St. Philomene, M. Bannon, \$2; Marmorn, H. Auger, \$2; Roxbury, Mass.,

Tracadie, N.S., W. Girroir, \$2; Hemmingford, J. Clancey, \$1.50; Sherrington, M. McCaffrey, \$4; Carrillon, J. Mason, \$4; Mayo, D. O'Callaghan, \$2; Cornwall, Miss M. Joyce, \$1.

Per Rev. W. Flannery, St. Thomas-Self, \$2; L. Doyle, \$1; P. Brady \$1. Per Rev. J. S. O'Connor, Alexandria-A. D. Ken-

nedy, \$2. Per Rev. I. J. McCarthy, Williamstown-Il. Mc-Donald, \$4. Per Rev. J. Masterson, St. Raphael-J. Mellae,

Per J. O'Reilly, Hastings-T. Murphy, Norwood,

Per F. Brady, Alnwick—Self, \$2; T. McManus, \$1.

BREAKFAST.—EPPS'S COCOA. — GRATEFUL AND COM-FORTING.—The very agreeable character of this preparation has rendered it a general favourite. The Civil Service Guzette remarks :- "By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills." Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold only in tin-lined packets, labelled-James Eers & Co., Homocopathic Chemists, London,

Birth.

In Chicago, on the 8th instant, the wife of Thomas McKenna (late of Montreal), of a son. At St. John's, P.Q., on the 11th instant, the wife of

Mr. Jeremiah Brennan, of a son, In Toronto, on the 11th inst, at 425 King-st West, the wife of Mr. P. Burns, of a daughter.

Died,

On the 17th inst., Wm. O'Hagan, in his 56th year, native of Belfast, Ireland. R. I. P.

' MONTREAL WHOLESALE MARKETS

March 13,								
Flour # brl. of 196 lb.—Pollards \$4.00 @ \$4.25								
Middlings 5.00 @ 5.25								
Fine 5.50 @ 5.60								
Superior, No.2 5.90 @ 6.00								
Superfine 5.90 @ 6.00								
Fancy 6.60 @ 6.70								
Extra 6.90 @ 7.00								
Superior Extra 7.30 @ 7.50								
Bag Flour # 100 lb 3.00 @ 3.10								
Oatmeal # brl. of 200 h 5.90 @ 6.00								
Wheat # bush, of 60 lbs. U.C. Spring. 1.20 @ 1.23								
Ashes # 100 lb., First Pots 5 90 @ 5.95								
Seconds 5.20 @ 5.25								
Thirds 4.55 @ 0.00								
First Pearls 6.85 @ 7.00								
Pork # brl. of 200 ib-Mess 22.00 @ 23.00								
Thin Mess 20.50 @ 21.00								
Prime 18.00 @ 00.00								
Butter # th 0.18 @ 0.19								
Cheese & th								
Lard # 16 0.12 @ 0.13								
Barley # 48 lb 0.62 @ 0.65								
Pease # 66 lb 0.95 @ 0.97								
MONTREAL RETAIL MARKET PRICES.								
March 13, 1870.								

WHOLESALE RETAIL a ba Flour # 100 lbs.....00 0 to 0 0 17 9 to00 0 15 0 "16 3 Oatmeal, "00 0 " 0 0 Indian Meal, (Ohio) 00 0 " 0 0 10 6 " 11 0 GRVIN' Wheat ₩ 56 lbs..... 0 0 " 0 0 0000 30 " 33 Barley 00"00 4 3 " 4 6 00"00 Pease 3 3 " 3 6 Oats 36 " 39 Buckwheat. (Ohio)... 4 6 " 5 0 Indian Corn, 00 4 90 $0 \ 0 \ 0 \ 0$ 76 4 8 0 00"00 Flax Seed, "22 6 " 23 0 Timothy, 00"00 MEATS.

Beef, per lb..... 0 4 Pork, " 0 6 " 0 7 Mutton, " 0 5 " 0 6 Lamb, per lb...... 0 5 " 0 G 00"00 Veal, per lh 0 7 4 9 8 00"00 Beef, per 100 lbs\$0.00 " 0 0 \$5.00 " 7.00 Pork, fresh "\$0.00 " 0 0 \$9.00 " 9.75

0 - 0 + 00salt, 0 10 " 1 0 00"00 00"00 0 0 " 0 0 Cheese, MISCELLANEOUS.

00"00 00"00 0 0 " 5 0 Maple Sugar, per lb 0 6 " 1 0 Honey, per lb..... 0 0 " 0 0 Lard, per lb...... 0 10 " 011 Eggs (fresh, per doz.... 0 11 " 1 0 0 9 " 0 0 00"00 Eggs per doz. by brl.... 0 0 " 0 0 13"14 Halibut per lb...... 1 0 " 0 0 00 "00 Haddock 0 1 " 0 0 0 0 " 0 0 \$3,00 - \$5,00 Apples, per barrel \$0.00 - \$0.00 86,00 " \$9,00 \$4.50 " \$6.00 FOWLS AND GAME. Turkeys per couple....10 0 to 15 6 0 0 to 0 0 Do. (young), 8 0 '10 0 00"00 8 0 "10 0

> # 3 0 # 3 9 00"00 PRICES CURRENT OF LEATHER.

" 3 0 " 5 0

Do. (wild), " 0 0 " 0 0

Montreal, March 16, 1870

0 0 " 0 0

00"00

Slaughter do heavy......40 to 45 do40 to 43 Grained do Splits (18 to 26 lbs. per dozen).....60 to 70

 Rough
 27 to 30

 English Oak Sole
 38 to 41

SITUATION WANTED

BY a person of long experience in the Tailoring business, capable of conducting a ready-made or a number. custom trade. Country town in Upper Canada pro-

True Witness Office.



THE REGULAR MONTHLY MEETING of the ST. PATRICK'S SOCIETY will be held in the ST. PATRICK'S HALL, on MONDAY EVENING, APRIL 3rd.

(By Order),

M. O'CONNER. Rec.-Sec.

EMPLOYMENT WANTED.

AN English Lady, well educated and experienced desires a situation as companion to an invalid, to superintend a house, or in any position of trust.—Apply to "M. L." True Witness Office.

TEACHER WANTED.

WANTED an ENGLISH ROMAN CATHOLIC TEACHER for Commercial Branches. A person who speaks both languages, and has been engaged in business before, will be preferred. To a competent person a liberal salary will be given.
Address Box 313 P. O., Montreal.

"THE IRISH WORLD,"

THE NEW PAPER.

The Imsu Worth, the New Paper, has been pronounced to be the first and the ablest Irish-American journal in the United States. All News Agents keep it. This number is splendidly illustrated. Get a copy. Price FIVE CENTS.

ST. PATRICKS DAY IN NEW YORK. Grand Procession, Five Miles Long! 60,000 Man LINE! See the Magnificent LLCSTRATION the Grand Procession in next week's number of the

"IRISH WORLD,"

the New Paper. Look out for next week's number All News Agents keep it. Price FIVE CENTS

PUBLIC NOTICE

Is hereby given that the undersigned Auguste Couillard, Merchant, and Dame Flora Couillard, wife of Edward Wilson, Esq., Dame Catherine Flora Couillard, wife of Joseph Perrault, Esq., Thomas Couillard, minor child issue of the marriage of Dame Anne Wilson with the late Thomas Couillard, all of the said City of Montreal, and Charles Gaspard Couillard, Esq., residing at St. Marie de la Beauce, Dame Marie Adele Zoe Couillard, wife of Robert Chevallier d'Estimanville, Esq., of St. Thomas, and William Couillard, Esq., of Cacouna, have been authorized by judgment or order of one of the Judges of the Superior Court for the District of Montreal, dated the sixteenth instant, to accept under benefit of Inventory (sons benefice d'Inventaire) the estate of the late Antoine Tyre Couillard. in his lifetime merchant clerk, of the said City of Montreal.

AUGUSTE COUILLARD, For self and the heirs Coullard. Montreal, 20th March, 1871.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869.

In the matter of PREFONTAINE & MOISAN, Traders of the City of Montreal, Insolvents.

NOTICE is hereby given that FRANCOIS XAVIER MOISAN, one of the above insolvents has filed in my Office a deed of composition and discharge, executed by the proportion of his creditors as required by law, and that if no opposition is made to said deed of composition and discharge within three juridical days after the last publication of this notice, said three days expiring on Wednesday, the twenty-0 0 " 0 0 minth day of March, instant, the undersigned Assignee will act upon said deed of composition and discharge according to the terms thereof.

T. SAUVAGEAU, Assignee.

Insolvent.

Montreal, March 10th, 1871.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869.

In the matter of DAME MARGUERITE HARDY, Marchande Publique, carrying on business as a grocer, in the City of Montreal,

THE Insolvent has made an assignment of her Es-

tate to me, and the Creditors are notified to meet at her place of business, No. 32, Campeau Street, in the City and District of Montreal, on Monday, the third day of April next, at three o'clock P.M., to receive statements of her affairs and to appoint an Assignce. T. SAUVAGEAU,

Interim Assignee. Montreal, March 15, 1871.

[Adventisement.]

THE GREAT ENGLISH AND SCOTCH QUARTERLIES AND

BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE, REPRINTED IN NEW YORK BY

THE LEONARD SCOTT PUBLISHING COMPY QUARTERLY.

The Edinburgh Review, London Quarterly Review Westminster Review. North British Keview, MONTHLY.

Blackwood's Edinburgh Magazine.

These periodicals are the medium through which the greatest minds, not only of Great Britain and and Irelang, but also of Continental Europe, are constantly brought into more or less intimate communication with the world of readers. History, Biography, Science, Philosophy, Art, Religion, the great political questions of the past and of to-day, are treated in their pages as the learned alone can treat them. No one who would keep pace with the

times can offord to do without these periodicals.

Of all the monthlies Blackwood holds the foremost place.

TERMS. For any one of the Reviews \$4 00 per annum

For any two of the Reviews 7 40 For any three of the Reviews 10 00 For all four of the Reviews. 12 00 For Blackwood's Magazine 4 00 For Blackwood and one Review.. 7 00 For Blackwood and any two of the

views......15 00 Single numbers of a Review, \$1; single numbers of Blackwood, thirty-five cents. Pestage two cents

Circulars with further particulass may be had on application.

DAWSON BROS. Montreal,

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

A special desputch from Lille to the London Daily News, says, the battle-fields in the north of France threaten to become the focus of a pestilence. Dead bodies are found floating in dykes and marshes, and active measures are being taken for their interment.

The special correspondent of the Telegraph at Amiens reports that the cattle plague is making most fearful havoe in the neighbourhood of Lille.

The Telegraph's correspondent anticipated disturbances of a serious nature in Paris about the middle of Lent.

It has been decided by the French govern ment to place in the market a loan of two and a half milliards of francs in form of 3 per cent

Paris, March 17 .- The journals unanimously deprecate the exhibition of any violence towards Germans returning to their business and residences in Paris, but urge their social exclusion.

Marshal McMahon and Gen. Cremieux are in Paris,

PARIS, March 15 .- A new project for the reorganization control of the army has been made public. Under its provisions all Frenchmen are to serve compulsorily for three years in the regulars, and subsequently a similar length of time in the reserves. The law has yet to receive the sanction of the National Assembly.

The Journal des Debats says - "Our conquerors have used their victory cruelly; their demands, financial and territorial, have been such that in the conferences with M. Bismarck our negotiators. M. Thiers and M. Jules Favre, have several times been on the point of breaking off, even at the risk of seeing the war recomme. w last night. The Commission of the National Assembly partook of the emotion of the negotiators when the conditions were communicated to them. It is death at heart and the having nothing more to hope, except in the bishop of Burgos and the Bishop of Carthegena justice of God, that have forced them to submit to the frightful yoke of necessity.

been published written by M. Louis Veuillot in laws of the Church in this matter. The senreply to the Paris Journal when that paper tence, if convicted, will be fourteen years and Goths. proposed him as a candidate for the National, ten month's expatriation, Assembly. It is a refusal, and is couched in all the bitter sareasm of the Odeurs de Paris. The editor of l'Univers had (he tells us) never thought of a Parliamentary career; but in any case he would neither solicit or accept a place in the representation of Paris.

"I am wasting (he says) in all that is needed be chiefly that I might in every sense destroy the influence of Paris. I look upon that city the Budget. as the plague-spot of France and the scandal of which, as we are told in the words of Holy Writ, I the kingdom. shall come all the innocent blood that has been body of men on whom she conferred the duty of communicants on the occasion.

again, its aim will not be so distant to Turkey. Other Paris journals speak of England in a similar spirit.

hopeless."

weary months in which that cordon of iron was drawn around beleaguered Paris, and when shot and shell were vomited in such terrible profusion against its brave defenders, and, later and destruction on those who would oppose the devastation of the German Vandals, none valour than Frere Phillippe and his band of Brothers of the Christian Schools. Bravery or the uniformed soldier of the line, but is common property, inasmuch as it may be found in the humblest individual, and in other capacities than the soldier's trade, which, gloss it over as we may, is that of killing. It was in the discharge of the noblest of all duties—that of mercy—the heroism of the Brothers was give an excuse for deporting or exiling the displayed. On the battle-field, amid the hurtling of shot and shell, and where death was sown brondenst, these devoted men, intent only on their mission, pursued their labors undismayed. How many thousands of poor wounded authorities in reference to the disturbance in the soldiers have they act rescued from an inevita- Jesuit church.

ble death; and on how many other thousands have they not bestowed the last sad rites of a praise, and the Correspondents of the English journals in Paris have not failed to record the fortitude displayed by them under the most terrible and the most trying circumstances,-The French Government, recognising this, has paid a deserved tribute to the Order, in the person of Frere Phillippe, the Superior-General, on whom, according to the Official Journal of the 16th inst., it has conferred the Cross of the Legion of Honor. We may mention that Brother Phillippe is 78 years of age, and that notwithstanding which he was present at every engagement around Paris, and displayed as much energy and activity in the discharge of his sacred duty as the most youthful of the Brothers under his charge. The decoration is a grateful tribute, and proves that France still knows how to gracefully reward deserving

Almost the whole of the representatives of the old Catholic families of France who were nominated have been elected to the National gin. Assembly.

THE REPORTED BURNING ALIVE OF A FRANC-TIREUR. - The account published of the burning alive of a captain of Franc-Tireurs at Pouillez is cially stated to be utterly void of found

ELGIUM.

The severe inter has proved injurious to the corn crop in Belgium, and in the greater part of the country it will be necessary to renew the fields.

SPAIN.

The Catholic party in Spain have, for the present, adopted a policy of non-intervention.— This attitude of expectation they intend to maintain until the conduct of the new King and his ministers shall show decisively in what manner he intends to act as regards the Holy See, and the church and episcopate of his new

The royal procurator has indicted the Archbefore the Spanish tribunals, for having published pastorals disapproving civil marriage, and L'Univers on Paris.-A letter has just pressing on Catholics the duty of obeying the

ITALY.

PIEDMOND.—FLORENCE, March 17.—In the Chamber of Deputies, the Minister of Finance, presenting an excuse for the non-presental of the Budget, said there was a total deficit of two hundred and seventy millions of lire, to be for a Paris representative, and Paris is wanting provided for the proposal to augment the issue in all that could induce me to desire to repre- of bank notes by one hundred and fifty millions sent her. Our mutual incompatibility is com- and to increase taxes ten per cent over present plete. If I did desire political power it would rates throughout the kingdom. The Italian Parliament will meet in Rome in July to vote

A bill has been introduced for better mainthe world; as one at least of those Babylons on tenance of public peace and security throughout

A grand pro Papal demonstration has taken shed upon the earth. . . . I think that place at Genoa, despite the opposition of the au-Paris would be admirably represented by the thorities. There were more than a thousand

forming the Government, so called, of 'National | THE ALLEGED CRUSADE. - The Italian Defence.' Statesmanship, philosophy, religion, Chamber and the Italian press and the liberal morals, cloquence, literature, administrative world here in general have conjured up a phantalent. warlike conduct, patriotism, and all tom which seems to have frightened them out of the other virtues, all are there; nothing the few wits the 20th of September had left would be wanting to make up the il- them, and which they call the Crusade. Some lustrious 40. I should be delighted, only accounts say it is organizing in Belgium, others that I cannot enjoy a comedy while the count in the Tyrol, Bayaria, and German-Switzer-try is suffering to terribly, to see them (Bizoin land. That it is being enrolled by the Jesuits, and Saint Brieux, Cremieux and Garnier, the Dominicans, the Brothers of S. Vincent of Gambetta and Rochefort, Ferry, Favre, Simon | Paul, the Irish members of the House of Comand Pelletan, and their tail,) go to the provin- mons, and under various leaderships, ranging ces, and there show to their countrymen what between M. de Charette, Francis II, and Mgr. they have sown and what they have reaped; Deschamps, Archbishop of Malines. The what a glorious capitulation they have signed, Dominican Noviciate at Santa Sabina was and how ably they have concluded it with searched last night, and especially the cell of Prussia and imposed it upon France." M. Padre Vanutelli, in order to discover the traces Veuillot says in concluding that no doubt of this strange and terrible ultramontane conthere might be found in Paris 43 good men spiracy, and especially the mysterious red and true, who would creditably represent the crosses the crusaders are naturally supposed to metropolis; men of practical ideas, men of re- have assumed, and which greatly trouble the construction, friends at once of order and of repose of our liberal friends. Nothing more liberty; "but" (he adds) "I do not know compromising than his breviary and some pious them, and I fear they do not know themselves, engravings were found in Padre Vincenzo's Paris does not know them, and would not ac- cell, but the Questura has arrested 30 persons cept them if it did. Here is our difficulty, on suspicion. The fears of the Revolution are here is our great misfortune. I fear it is an unfailing index of its Satanic instincts, and March 16 .- The Journal des Debats, com- the future action of Catholic Europe, and the menting on the result of the Conference, makes best indication of the road it should follow. a bitter attack on England. It declares that What the Revolution most fears must be the she has lost every advantage gained by the most profitable to the Church. It dreaded Crimean war. France is now hopeless; her the Definition, and justly it dreaded the sword is broken. But, when it is unsheathed Encyclical, the publication of the dogma of the Immaculate Conception, the establishment of the Hierarchy in England. Its present bugbear is the Ultramontane Crusade, and who MERIT REWARDED. - During the long can say but that the subtle intelligence of the evil spirit, of which the Revolution is but the material incarnation, has not divined rightly what is the means of rescue reserved in the designs of God for the Tomb of the Apostles on, against the hapless city itself, raining death and the Chair of Peter? Rome is the Jerusalem of the 19th century, and when our Zouaves, on the present invasion, added the devastation of the German Vandals, none Zouaves, on the present invasion, added the delicate health, until the advent of milder weather, showed truer devotion or displayed more heroic Cross to their uniform, they were probably but two stalwart Christian policemen held him until only taking the initiative of a world-wide movement. As a matter of fact the whole and heroism not alone appertain to the mobile story rests on the departure of a few dozen exsoldiers and non-commissioned officers for Belgium, where, through the charity of the Belgium committee, work on the railways had gium committee, work on the railways had rent raised to \$25 a year, and arose and spoke in been obtained for them. The Revolution has meeting—said he: "Great Casar, here's a nice state seized this pretence in order to excite the public mind against the Vatican, and probably to

> ROME, March 17.—It is stated that Cardinal Antonelli has sent a fresh note to the Italian

Pontifical soldiers who refuse to enter the

Piedmontese service.—Tablet.

Christian burial. All France rings with their | legation, the duties of which could be performed by the British Minister at Florence.

CIVIL MARRIAGE.—The Cardinal-Vicar has published an excellent Pastoral explanatory of the duties of Christians on this head, and rea satisfaction before the law, is not forbidden, it can never be held as supplying the religious and sacramental contract. There is very little danger of many civil marriages here. No deand the feeling is too strongly rooted to be destroyed. A miserable lecturer on civil marriage at the Sala Dantesea the other day failed in getting an audience to listen to him.

The entire educational provisions at Rome of the feeble. For sale by are being rapidly handed over to Jews. At the new school of Tor de Specchi the scholars are 250 Jews and 50 Christians. The teachers pupils infamous stories about the Blessed Vir-

At one of the Doria balls a young lady had attracted the attention of Princess Margherita astounded at receiving a point blank refusal, as the lady in question never went to the Quirinal except to pay her homage to the Pope.

summary, from an Irish contemporary, of the persecution suffered by the Popes in Rome will reassure timid Catholies in the present sorrowful events. The list extends over fifteen conturies of persecution :-

In 409. Under Pope Innocent I., the city of Rome was sacked by Alaric, King of the

In 455. Under St. Leo I., the city was taken and sacked by Geneseric. King of the Vandals.

In 466. Under St. Hilary, the city was taken and sacked by Ricimero, King of the

In 476. Under St. Simplicius, the city was conquered by Odoacer, King of the Erull. In 536. Under St. Silverius, the city was

besieged and taken by General Belisarius. In 546. Under Vigilius, the city was retaken and sacked by Totila, King of the

In 555, Under Pelagius, the city was besieged and retaken by General Narseter. In S47. Under Leo IV., the Vatican was

invaded and sacked by the Saracens. In 987. Under Gregory V., this Pope was imprisoned by Crescentius, in Castle St. An-

gelo for eleven years. In 1084. St. Gregory VII. was besieged by the Emperor Henry V. in Castle St. Angelo. In 1347. Under Clement V., the city was

raised to a republic under Cola di Rienza. In 1453. Under Nicholas V., Stephen Procari became the chief of a new Latin republic. In 1527. Clement VII., was besieged by Imperialists in Castle St. Angelo for six

In 1796. Under Pius VI., the city and the State were converted into a Roman Republic, and he was made a prisoner.

In 1809. Under Pius VII., Rome was incorporated with the empire, and the Pope imprisoned.

In 1848. Under Pius IX., the Mazzinian republic was established in Rome and the sur-

In 1870. Pius IX, is a prisoner in the new capital,

In this enumeration we do not reckon the personal sufferings which so many Pontiffs endured, commencing with the thirty-two martyrs for the cause of the Church; how Leo IV. was a prisoner of the Normans, Boniface VIII. of Phillipe le Bel, etc.

GERMANY.

Bentan, 17 .- The Emperor has arrived, and the city is illuminated in his honor. The Emperor and Empress, and the Crown Prince and Princess, drove through the streets to night The enthusiasm of the people is immense. Gen. Wrangel has arrived in Berlin as bearer

of a congratulatory letter from the Czar to the

A German writer, Dr. Huppe, in a work on the state of morals in Berlin, says that of the 630,008 Protestant inhabitants of Berlin, but | bottle. None genuine unless the fac-simile of CUR-11,900 are habitual church-goers, and that of I take the present panie as the sure augury of 23,698 interments but 3,777 were accompanied by a pastor.

RUSSIA.

ST. PETERSBURG, March 17 .- The Blatt of to-day has the following remarks upon the decision of the Black Sca Conference: "Notwithstanding newspaper invectives the powers have interpreted the letter of Prince Gortschakoff as reasonable and upright; and not as a challenge. and not treachery. The result of the conference, involving no unjust sacrifice of stores and no disturbance of rights, removes distrust and pledges peace.

The ways of administering religion in Indiana are somewhat hard. Two weeks ago a man there objected to the baptism of his daughter, who is in the ceremony of immersion was over, and the shivering girl effectually ducked. And now that father, in the unchristian bitterness of his heart, intends to test in the courts this question of his right to control the actions of his minor child.

A church member at Galesburg, Ill., had his pew of affairs, here's the gospel going up and pork going down! What's to become of us?" The minister advises him to "go West" with the hogs.

The moderate members of the Republican party in the United States consider the disgrace of Senator Sumner, and his removal from the Chairmanship of the Committee on Foreign Relations, a fatal mistake. The party is breaking up fast. The elections did it much damage, and the loss of its most talented member will further complicate matters for it.— Grant, it is said, will probably be re-nominated, but

Mr. Odo Russell is expected to return shortly his ticket cannot be carried, and the Republicans as a security to the functioned in of obtaining the genuine Brown's Brown of Brown and Brown and Brown of to Rome to arrange the business of the British will most likely be divided among themselves in their choice of a candidate for the Presidency.

MINERAL MURDERS .- All the active poisons are used in Medical practice, and they all evidently shorten life. Bristol's Sarsaparilla is one of the few preparations that is really and purely a Vegetable Remedy, minding them that though the civil contract as It contains not one grain of mercury, arsenic, strychnice, bromine, iodine, or any other poison. Moreover, it is an antidote to them—it cures the diseases they cause. At the best they only kill one malady by substituting another; but Bristol's Sarsaparilla acts with nature, not against it, forever removing, by its neucent woman even in the lowest class would speak tralizing power, the causes of ulcerous, cancerous, and to another married at the Campidoglio only, cruptive diseases, regulating the liver and the stomach, invigorating and regulating the bowels, relieving the system of all morbifie, elements, restoring bodily vigor and mental elasticity, and recuperating every languid organ. Children and the most delicate females may take it without fear. It is the salvation

J. F. Henry & Co., Montreal, General Agents for Canada. For sale in Montreal by Devins & Bolton, Lamplough & Campbell, Davidson & Co., K. Campare all Jews, and inculeate into their young bell & Co., J. Gardner, J. A. Harte, Picault & Son, J. Goulden, R. S. Latham, and all dealers in Medicine.

TO THE SICK.

It is within your power to recover health and by her grace and beautiful voice. The Prin-strength, by resorting to the only cathartic which cess sent to ask her to be presented, but was restores the disordered functions of digestion, secretion, and expulsion to a healthy condition, without enfeebling the system in performing the cure. In Bristol's Sugar Coated Pills you find this grand desideratum, sought for and longed for from time THE POPE IN HISTORY.—The following immemorial in vain. They are commended to the immery, from an Irish contemporary, of the dyspeptic, the constipated, the bilious, the rheumatic the dropsical, the debilitated-in short, to all who suffer from any disease proceeding from, or connected with the stomach, the liver, or the bowels, as a means of immediate and permanent relief. In all disorders of a chronic character (especially in Rheumatism, Liver Complaint, Dropsy, and Neuralgia), or where sores or eruptions are a feature of the disease. Bristol's Sarsaparilla, for enriching and purifying the blood, may be used with infinite advantage in combination with the Pills.

> Agents for Montreal-Devins & Bolton, Lamplough & Campbell, Davidson & Co., K. Campbell & Co., J. Gardner, J. A. Harte, H. R. Gray, Picault & Son, J. Goulden, R. S. Latham, and all dealers in medicine.

> MURRAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER.-Ledies who wish to move in an atmosphere fresh with fragrance should always use this article at their toilet. $-\hat{\Lambda}$ dash of it in the bath, or in a glass of water, if an odorifer-ous tooth wash is required, will be found eminently refreshing, and a sprinkle of it on the lace handkerchief before an evening party, will cause the fragrance of the fabric to attract more attention than even its rare embroidery. Those who are subject to faintness sick headache in crowded rooms, will find the aroma of the Florida Water a sure preventive.

> Bor Beware of counterfeits; always ask for the legitimate Murray & Lamman's Florida Water, pre-pared only by Lamman & Kemp, New York. All others are worthless.

Agents for Montreal-Devins & Bolton, Lampough & Campbell, Davidson & Co., K. Campbell & Co., J. Gardner, J. A. Harte, Picault & Son, H. R. Gray, J. Goulden, R. S. Latham, and all Dealers in Medicine,

Dr. Wistan's Wild Cherry Balsam,-This Balsamic compound he s become a home fixture. Let all who suffer, and have in vain attempt d to cure their coughs, colds bronchial or pulmonary complaints, make use of this unequaled remedy. It can be relied upon the mass of testimony that has been published since its introduction, being ample proof of its efli-

"The Universal Aven."—On my journeys over the rounding districts, and the Pope was a fugi-tive. Continent—through Turkey, India, China, Japan, Pern, Chili, Paraguay, Brazil and Mexico, and the United States—in them all to some extent and in some to a great extent, I have found the universal Ayer represented by his family medicines, which are often held in fabulous esteem. Whether they win their marvellous cures, I know not, but I know they have it to such a degree that it frequently gave me a distinguished importance to have come from the same country. Field's letters from abroad.

> THIRTY YEARS EXPEDIENCE OF AN OLD NURSE.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Synce is the prescription of one of the best Female Physicians and Nurses in the United States, and has been used for thirty years with never-failing safety and success by millions of mothers and children, from the feeble infant of one week old to the adult. It corrects acidity of the stomach, relieves wind colic, regulates the bowels, and gives rest, health, and comfort to mother and child. We believe it the best and surest remedy in the World, in all cases of DYSEN-TERY and DIARRHEA IN CHILDREN, whether it arises from teething, or from any other cause. Full directions for using will accompany each TIS & PERKINS is on the outside wrapper. Sold by all Medicine Dealers. 25 cents a bottle. Office, 215 Fulton street, New York; and 493 Oxford street, London.

Be sure and call for

"MRS, WINSLOWS SOOTHING SYRUP," Having the fac-simile of "Curris & Perkins" on the outside wrapper. All others are base imitations.

SORE THROAT, COUGH, COLD,

and similar troubles, if suffered to progress, result in serious Pulmonary, Bronchial and Asthmatic affections, oftentimes incurable.

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES are compounded so as to reach directly the seat of

the disease and give almost instant relief. The Trocurs are offered with the fullest confidence in their efficacy; they have been thoroughly tested and maintain the good reputation they have justly acquired. For Public Speakers, Singers, Military Officers and those who overtax the voice they are useful in relieving an Irritated Throat, and will render articulation easy. Being an article of true merit, and luving proved their efficacy by a test of many years, each year finds them in new localities in various parts of the world, and the Troches are universally pronounced better than other

OBTAIN only "Brown's Broncinal Troches," and do not take any of the Worthless Imitations that may be offered.

"TROORES," SO-CALLED, SOLD BY THE OUNCE, ARE A POOR IMITATION AND NOTHING LIKE BROWN'S BRON-CHIAL TROCHES, WHICH ARE SOLD ONLY IN BOXES WITH FAC-SIMILE OF THE PROPRIETORS.

JOHN I. BROWN & SON.

ON OUTSIDE WRAPPER OF BOX, AND PRIVATE GOVERNMENT STAMP ATTACHED TO EACH BOX. This care in putting up the Troches is important OF OBTAINING THE GENUINE BROWN'S PRONCHIAL TROCHES,

CIRCULAR.

MONTREAL, May, 1867

THE Subscriber, in withdrawing from the late firm of Messrs. A. & D. Shannon, Grocers, of this city, for the purpose of commencing the Provision and Produce business would respectfully inform his late patrons and the public that he has opened the Store, No. 443 Commissioners Street, opposite St. Ann's Market, where he will keep on hand and for sale a general stock of provisions suitable to this market. comprising in part of Flour, Oatmeal, Comment, Butter, Cheese, Pork, Hams, Lard, Herrings, Dried Fish, Dried Apples, Ship Bread, and every article connected with the provision trade, &c., &c.

He trusts that from his long experience in buying the above goods when in the grocery trade, as well as from his extensive connections in the country, he will thus be enabled to offer inducements to the public unsurpassed by any house of the kind in Canada.

Consignments respectfully solicited. Prompt returns will be made. Cash advances made equal to two-thirds of the market price. References kindly permitted to Messrs. Gillespie, Moffatt & Co., and Messra. Tiffin Brethers.

D. SHANNON, Commission Merchant,
And Wholesale Dealer in Produce and Provisions, 451 Commissioners Street,

June 14th, 1870.

WANTED FOR the Municipality of St. Sylvester, a school mistress, able to teach the English language chiefly,

and also the French, for young beginners, with a diploma for elementary schools. Salary, £22, Direct to Mr. JEAN LESSARD, Sec -Treas

Opposite St. Am's Market.

INFORMATION WANTED,

OF JOSEPH COX, a native of Belturbet, Co. Cavan Ireland, who emigrated to Montreal, in 1840, with his sister Jane Cox. Any information of his whereabouts will be thankfully received by his sister the said Jane Cox, 24 Atlantic Corporation, Laurence Mass., U.S.

JOHN CROWE.

BLACK AND WHITE SMITH.

BELL-HANGER, SAFE-MAKER,

GENERAL JOBBER.

No. 37, BONAVENTURE STREET, No. 37, Montreal.

ALL ORDERS CAREFULLY AND PUNCTUALLY ATTENDED TO.

WILLIAM H. HODSON.

ARCHITECT, No. 59 St. BONAVENTURE STREET

MONTREAL.

Plans of Buildings prepared and Superintendence at Moderate Charges. Measurements and Valuations Promptly Attended to

M. O'GORMAN,

Successor to the late D. O'Gorman,

BOAT BUILDER, SIMCO STREET, KINGSTON.

An assortment of Skiffs always on home OARS MADE TO ORDER. SHIP'S BOATS' OARS FOR SALE.

JONES & TOOMEY,

HOUSE, SIGN, AND ORNAMENTAL PAINTERS. GRAINERS, GLAZIERS, PAPER-HANGERS,

&c., No. 118 & 120 ST. ANTOINE STREET,

MONTREAL. ALL ORDERS PUNCTUALLY ATTENDED TO.

BURNS & MARKUM,

(Successors to Kearney & Bro.,)

TIN & SHEET IRON WORKERS, &c., NO. 675, CRAIG STREET, 675, (Two Boors West of Bleury,) MONTREAL.

JOERING PUNCTUALLY ATTENDED TO.

NOTICE.

THE Partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned as Ten and General Commission Mcrchants, under the name style and tirm of CUVIL-LIER & CO., was dissolved by mutual consent on the 9th of March, 1871. Signed, MAURICE CUVILLIER,

D. P. BEATTIE, CHAS. A. WALTERS. And Maurice Cuvillier and Chas. A. Walters will

continue to carry on the business of the late firm under the name and style of CUVILLIER & CO.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869.

In the matter of EDMOND GATES, Trader, Insolvent. A dividend sheet has been prepared, open to ob-

ection until the fourteenth day of March next

(1871), after which dividend will be paid.
Joliette, 27 February, 1871. A. MAGNAN,

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869.

CANADA,

In the matter of FRANCOIS VILLENEUVE, Insolvent. On Tuesday, the eighteenth day of April next, the undersigned will apply to the said Court for a discharge under the said Act.

FRANCOIS VILLENEUVE. By Boungouin & LACOSTE,

PROVINCE OF QUEERC, SUPERIOR COURT.

Dist. of Montreal.

His Attorneys ad litem.

HIGH COMMERCIAL EDUCATION.

MASSON COLLEGE,

TERREBONNE (NEAR MONTREAL.) THE RE-OPENING of the CLASSES of this grand and popular Institution, will take placed en

THURSDAY, FIRST of SEPTEMBER.

PROGRAMME OF STUDIES.

1ST SECTION OF THE COMMERCIAL COURSE. 1st and 2nd years .- Grammar Classes.

1st Simple reading, accentuation and declining; 2nd An equal and solid study of French and Eng-

and Arithmetic in all its branches; Mental calcul-

4th Different styles of writing;

4th Different series of writing; 5th Reading of Manuscripts; 6th Rudiments of book-keeping. 7th An abridged view of Universal History.

2ND SECTION.

3rd year-Business Class.

This department is provided with all the mechanism necessary for initiating the business students to the practice of the various branches—counting and the practice of the darking of anienes—counting and exchange office—banking department—telegraph office—fac-similes of notes, bills, draughts, &c., in use in all kinds of commercial transactions—News department, comprising the leading journals of the day in English and French. The reading room is furnished at the expense of the College, and is chiefly intended to post the pupils of the "Business Class" on current events, commerce, &c.

N B.-This class forms a distinct and complete course, and may be followed without going through any of the other classes.

MATTERS.

1st Book-keeping in its various systems; the most simple as well as the most complicated;

2nd Commercial arithmetic;

3rd Commercial correspondence;

4th Caligraphy; 5th A Treatise on commercial law;

6th Telegraphing; 7th Banking (exchange, discount, custom com-

8th Insurance; 9th Stenography:

10th History of Canada (for students who follow the entire course.)

3RD AND LAST SECTION.

4th year.—Class of Polite Literature.

1st Belles Lettres-Rhetoric; Literary Composi-

2nd Contemporary History;

3rd Commercial and historical Geography; 4th Natural History;

5th Horticulture (flowers, trees, &c.);

6th Architecture; 7th A treatise on domestic and political Economy.

5th year .- Class of Science.

MATTERS.

1st Course of moral Philosophy; 2nd Course of civil Law. 3rd Study of the civil and political Constitution of the Dominion of Canada.

4th Experiments in natural Philosophy;

5th Chemistry; 6th Practical Geometry.

LIBERAL ARTS.

Drawing-Academic and Linear.

Vocal and instrumental Music.

Board and Instruction \$100.00 per annum Half Boarders..... 20.00 Day-Scholars..... 10.00 Bed and Bedding Washing and Mending of Linen. 6.00 Use of Library 1.00

G. & J. MOORE, IMPORTERS AND MANUFACTURERS

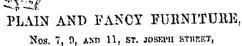
HAIS, CAPS, 'AND FURS, CATHEDRAL BLOCK,

> No. 269 Nothe Dame Street, MONTREAL. Cash Paid for Raw Furs

OWEN M'CARVEY

MANUFACTURER

OF EVERY STYLE OF



(2nd Door from M'Gill Str.)

Orders from all parts of the Province carefully executed, and delivered according to instructions

free of charge. WEST, TROY BELL FOUNDRY.



[ESTABLISHED IN 1826.] THE Subscribers manufacture and have constantly for sale at their old established Foundery, their Superior Bells for Churches, Academies, Fac tories, Steambonts, Locomotives, Plantations, &c., mounted in the most approved and substantial man-

ner with their new Patented Yoke and other improved Mountings, and warranted in every particular. For information in regard to Keys, Dimensions, Mountings, Warranted, &c., send for a Circular Ad-

> E. A. & C. R. MENEELY, West Troy, N. Y.

GEO, T. LEONARD, Attorney-at-Law,

SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY, PETERBOROUGH, ONT. Office: Over Stethem & Co's., George St

JAMES CONAUGHTON,

CARPENTER, JOINER and BUILDER, constantly keeps a few good Jobbing Hands.

All Orders left at his Shop, No 10, Sr. EDWARD STREET, (off Bleury,) will be punctually attended to. Montreal, Nov. 22, 1866.

LONGMOORE & WILSON, PRINTERS

42 St. JOHN STREET,

MONTREAL.

EVERY DESCRIPTION OF PRINTING EXECUTED NEATLY AND PROMPTLY.

WRIGHT & BROGAN. NOTARIES,

Office-58 St Francois Xavier Street, MONTREAL.

DANIEL SEXTON.

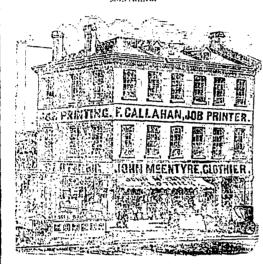
PLUMBER, GAS AND STEAM FITTER,

43 ST JOHN STREET 43, Between St. James and Notre Dame Streets, MONTREAL.

JOBBING PUNCTUALLY ATTENDED TO.



Corner ST. JOHN AND NOTRE DAME STREETS, MONTREAL.



Corner ST. JOHN AND NOTRE DAME STREETS.

BANKRUPT SALE.

THE GREAT

BANKRUPT SALE

W. B. BOWIE & CO.'S STOCK,

STILL CONTINUES

NOTRE DAME STREET,

MONTREAL.

May 13, 1870.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla, FOR PURIFYING THE BLOOD.



P. McLAUGHLIN & CO.

The reputation this excellent medicine enjoys, is derived from its cures, many of which are truly marvellous. Invetente cases, where the system seemed saturated with corruption, have been partitled and cured by it. Secrofulous discase, where the system seemed saturated with corruption, have been partitled and cured by it. Secrofulous poison is one of the most destructive enemies of our race. Often, this unseen and unfelt tenant of the organism undermines the constitution, and invites the attack of enfelbing or fatal diseases, without exciting a suspicion of its presence. Again, it seems to breed infection throughout the body, and then, on some favorable occasion, rapidly develop into one or other of its hideous forms, either on the surface or among the vitals. In the latter, tubercles may be suddenly deposited in the lungs or heart, or tumors formed in the liver, or it shows its presence by eruptions on the skin, or foul alcerations on some part of the body. Hence the occasional use of a bottle of this Sarsaparilla is advisable, even when no active symptoms of disease appear. Persons afflicted with the following complaints generally find immediate relict, and, at length, cure, by the use of this Sarsaparilla is advisable, even when no active symptoms of disease appear. Persons afflicted with the following complaints generally find immediate relict, and, at length, cure, by the use of this Sarsaparilla is not register. Sait Rheum, Scald Head, Ringworm, Sore Eyes, Sore Ears, and other eruptions or visible forms of Scrofulous disease. Also in the more concealed forms, as Dispepsia. Dropsy, Heart Disease, Fits, Entlepsy, Neuralgia, and the various Ulcerous affections of the muscular and nervous systems.

Syphilis or Veneral and Mercurial Diseases are cured by it, though a long time is required for subduing these obstinate maintes by any medicine. But long continued use of this medicine will cure the complaints, Terurially, Congestion or Inflammation for each case are found in our Almanae, supplied gratis. Etheum at

PREPARED BY Dr. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Man., Practical and Analytical Chemists.

LEEDS CLOTH HALL.

CLOTHIER

35 St. LAWRENCE MAIN Str.,

MONTREAL.

BOYS, A	WEED :	SUIT	S		 \$:
MENS	**	cı			 \$	5
MENS'	BLACK (CLOT	H St	HTS.	 \$	1(
MENS'	TWEED	COA	TS		 s	4
MENS:	LMEED	YES.	rs		 s	J
MENS'	TWEED	PAN	TS	. . .	 S	



The Subscriber has opened this Establishment

with a large and unequalled Stock of

He has unusual facilities for purchasing his Stock, having had a long experience in the Wholesale

In the CLOTH HALL, are, at present employed, five Experienced Cutters, engaged in getting up

Gentlemen, leaving their orders, may depend upon good Cloth, a Perfect Fit, Stylish Cut, and

Department.

Inspection is respectfully invited.

F. A. QUINN,

ADVOCATE.

No. 49, St. Jumes Street,

MONTREAL

J. D. LAWLOR,

GENERAL AGENT FOR THE

SINGER MANUFACTURING

COMPANY.

The "HOWE," the "ÆTNA," and the "FLOR-

SEWING MACHINES.

AND MANUFACTURER OF

Lawlor's Family Lock-Stitch.

for the

GENUINE SINGER SEWING MACHINES,

I have made arrangements with the SINGER MANU

FACTURING COMPANY of New York, which enables me

THEIR CELEBRATED FAMILY & MANUFAC-

TURING MACHINES,

the superior qualities of which are unquestionable, Instead of giving car to what may be claimed about

Gold Medals, Paris Exhibitions, &c., intending pur-chasers would do well to examine for themselves

Singer's latest improved Family Sewing Machine

with attachments for Hennaing, Felling, Braiding, Binding, Cording, Gathering, Tucking, Quilting, Embroidering, &c.

Lawlor's Patent Family Lock Stitch is in every

respect, and without any exception, the best Sewing Machine sold in the Dominion of Canada at prices

Machine sold in the Dominion of Canada at prices varying from \$25 to \$33, and a mere glance at the motions of this Machine, which are based upon the most practical and scientific principles, will subtantiate the above assertion to the entire satisfaction

of every visitor. Factory: 48 Nazarath St.; Salesrooms: 365

BRANCH OFFICES: Quebec, 22 St. John Street; St.

John, N.B., 82 King Street; Halifax, N.S., 103 Bar-

ROYAL

INSURANCE COMPANY.

FIRE AND LIFE:

Capital, TWO MILLIONS Steeling.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Advantages to Fire Insurers

The Company is Enabled to Direct the Attention of the Public to the Advantages Afforded in this branch; 1st. Security unquestionable.

2nd, Revenue of almost unexampled magnitude, 3rd. Every description of property insured at mo-

4th. Promptitude and Liberality of Settlement.

The Directors invite Attention to a few of the Advantages

1st. The Guarantee of an ample Capital, and Exemption of the Assured from Liability of Partner-

5th. Days of Grace allowed with the most liberal

6th. Large Participation of Profits by the Assured amounting to TWO-THIRDS of their net amount,

every five years, to Policies then two entire years in

H. L. ROUTH,

the "Royal' offers to its life Assurer :-

3rd. Small Charge for Management.

4th. Prompt Settlement of Claims.

5th. A liberal reduction made for Insurances ef-

to keep constantly in stock

Notre Dame St., Montreal.

feeted for a term of years.

2nd. Moderate Premiums.

rington St.

JOHN ROONEY.

35 St. LAWBENCE MAIN STUEET, MONTREAL,

F. GREENE, 576, CRAIG STREET,

Near C. P. P. R. R. Waiting Room,

GAS-FITTER, &c.

P. McLAUGHLIN & CO.,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS

FANCY AND STAPLE DRY GOODS,

Third Door West of St. Peter Street, MONTREAL.

April, 8, 1870.

BRUNO LEDOUX,

CARRIAGE MAKER,

MANUFACTURER OF VEHICLES OF ALL KINDS, IN consequence of the rapidly increasing demand

At the above establishment will always or cound a complete assortment of Vehicles of all linds.

has been awarded several Prizes at the Provincial Exhibition of 1868.

Ayer's Hair Vigor,

its natural Vitality and Color. A dressing which is at once agreeable, healthy, and effectual for preserving the hair. Faded or gray hair is soon restored to its original color with the gloss and freshness of youth.

ened, falling hair checked, and baldness often, though not always, cared by its use. Nothing can restore the or the glands atrophied and decayed. But such as remain can be saved for usefulness by this application. Instead of fouling the hair with a pasty sediment, it will keep it clean and vigorous. Its occasional use will prevent the hair the property of the hair terms of the property of the property of the hair terms of the property of from turning gray or falling off, and consequently prevent baldness. Free from those deleterious substances which make some preparations dangerous and injurious to the hair, the Vigor can only benefit but not harm it. If wanted

HAIR DRESSING,

nothing else can be found so desirable.

PRACTICAL AND ANALYTICAL CHRISTS

ASSIGNEE'S SALE

COMMENCING ON

MONDAY, OCTOBER 1012

The Subscriber will sell the

ENTIRE STOCK-IN-TRADE

 \mathbf{or}

STAPLE & FANCY GOOD

OF THE LATE FIRM OF

Messrs. DUFRESNE, GREY & CO. INSOLVENTS,

And will continue each day and evening until the whole is disposed of.

It is almost unnecessary to say anything in favo of this Stock. The house has been celebrated for their choice assortment of the Newest and Most Fashiovable Goods imported direct by one of the Firm, thus saving the large profit of the Wholesalo Merchant. Take, then, into consideration the fact of the Sieck being purchased from the Official Assignee as one-half the original cost, and you will easily see that no house in the trade can offer such inducements.

The Stock will be sold at the OLD STAND, 454 NOTRE DAME STREET. NEAR McGull. P. McLAUGHLIN,



SPECTACLES RENDERED USBLESS. OLD EYES MADE NEW.

All diseases of the eye successfully treated by Ball's new Patent Ivory Eye-Cups

Read for yourself and restore your sight. Spectacles and Surgical operations rendered aseles The Inestimable Blessing of Sight is made perpetual by the use of the new

Patent Improved Ivory Eye Cups.

Many of our most eminent physicians, oculists, students, and divines, have had their sight permanently restored for life, and cured of the following

1. Impaired Vision; 2. Presbyopia, or Far Sightedness, or Dimness of Vision, commonly called Blurring; 3. Asthenopia, or Weak Eyes; 4. Epiphora, Running or Watery Eyes: 5. Sore Eyes, Specially treated with the Eye Cups, Cure Guaranteed; 6. Weakness of the Retina, or Optic Nerve; 7. Ophthalmia, or Inflammation of the Eye and its appendages, or imperfect vision from the effects of inflammation; S. Photophobia, or Intolerance of Light: 9. Over-worked eyes; 10. Mydesopsia, moving specks or floating bodies before the eye; 11. Amaurosis, or Obscurity of Vision; 12. Cataracts, Partial Blindness

the loss of sight. Any one can use the Ivory Eye Cups without the aid of Doctor or Medicines, so as to receive immediate beneficial results and never wear spectacles; or, if using now, to lay them aside forever. We guarantee a cure in every case where the directions are follow-

ed, or we will refund the money. 2309 CERTIFICATES OF CURE

From honest Farmers, Mechanics and Merchants; some of them the most eminent leading professional and political men and women of education and re-

finement, in our country, may be seen at our office.

Under date of March 29, Hon. Horace Greeley, of
the New York Tribune, writes: "J. Ball, of our
city, is a conscientious and responsible man, who
is incapable of intentional deception or imposi-Prof. W. Merrick, of Lexington, Ky., wrote April 24th, 1869: Without my Spectacles I pen you this note, after using the Patent Ivory Eye Cups thirteen days, and this morning perused the entire contents of a Daily News Paper, and all with the unassisted

Truly am I grateful to your noble invention, may Heaven bless and preserve you. I have been using spectacles twenty years; I am seventy-one years old.

Truly Yours, PROF. W. MERRICK.
REV. JOSEPH SMITH, Malden, Mass., Cured of
Partial Blindness, of 18 Years Standing in One Minute, by the Patent Ivory Eye Cups.

E. C. Ellis, Late Mayor of Dayton, Ohio, wrote us
Nov. 15th, 1869: I have tested the Patent Ivory

E. Cups, and I am satisfied they are good. I am pleased with them; they are certainly the Greatest Invention of the age. All persons wishing for full particulars, certificates

of cures, prices, &c., will please send your address to us, and we will send our treatise on the Eye, of forty-four Pages, free by return mail. Write to Dr. J. BALL & CO., P. O. Box 957,

No. 91 Liberty Street, New York.
For the worst cases of MYOPIA, or NEAR
SIGHTEDNESS, use our New Patent Myopic Attachanents applied to the IVORY EYE CUPS has proved a certain cure for this disease, send for pamphlets and certificates free. Waste no more money by adjusting lunge glasses on your

nose and disfigure your face.

Employment for all. Agents wanted for the new Putent Improved Ivory Eye Cups, just introduced in Patent Improved Ivory Eye Cups, just introduced in the market. The success is unparalleled by any other article. All persons out of employment, or those wishing to improve their circumstances, whe-ther gentlemen or ladies, can make a respectable living at this light and cusy employment. Hundreds of agents are making from \$5 TO \$20 A DAY.. To live agents \$20 a week will be guaranteed. Infor-mation turnished on receipt of twenty cents to pay for cost of winting materials and return postage

Dr. J. BALL & CO.,

No. 71 Liberty Street, 1 My York Nov. 18 1810.

JOHN ROONEY,

TWEEDS. CLOTHS, AND GENTS' FURNISHINGS.

In endless variety, which he now has the pleasure to offer at Wholesale Prices. Trade, and will import direct from the manufactures in England, giving his Customers the manifest a lyantages derived from this course.

MENS and YOUTHS CLOTHING for the Spring Trade.

L. KENNY (Late Master Tailor to Her Majesty's Royal Engineers) is Superintendent of the Order

PRINCIPAL STEAM FITTER AND PLUMBER,

PUBLIC and private buildings heated by hot water on the latest and decidedly the most economical system yet discovered being also entirely free from danger.

IMPORTERS,

NO. 395, NOTRE DAME STREET,

AND

125 & 127, ST. ANTOINE STREET, MONTREAL.

Repairs done on the shortes; notice.

Thin hair is thick-

Containing neither oil nor dye, it does not soil white cambric, and yet lasts long on the hair, giving it a rich globsy lustre and a grateful perfume.

LOWELL, MASS.

Encourage Home Industry. Mr. Bruno Ledous

For restoring Gray Hair to



merely for a

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co.,

PRICE \$1.00,

for cost of printing materials and return postage. Address P. O. Pox 967

an and the second of the secon

Agent, Montvea. February 1, 1870; 1200. SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE. 41.10

DR. M'LANE'S CELEBRATED

LIVER PILLS,

FOR THE CURE OF

Hepatitis or Liver Complaint, DYSPEPSIA AND SICK HEADACHE.

Symptoms of a Diseased Liver.

DAIN in the right side, under the edge of the ribs, increases on pressure; sometimes the pain is in the left side; the patient is rarely able to lie on the left side; sometimes the pain is felt under the shoulder blade, and it frequently extends to the top of the shoulder, and is sometimes mistaken for a rheumatism in the arm. The stomach is affected with loss of appetite and sickness; the bowels in general are costive, sometimes alternative with lax; the head is troubled with pain, accompanied with a dull, heavy sensation in the back part. There is generally a considerable loss of memory, accompanied with a pain-tul sensation of having left undone something which ought to have been done. A slight, dry cough is sometimes an attendant. The patient complains of weariness and debility; he is easily startled, his feet are cold or burning, and he complains of a prickly sensation of the skin; his spirits are low; and although he is satisfied that exercise would be beneficial to him, yet he can scarcely summon up fortitude enough totry it. In fact, he distrusts every remedy. Several of the above symptoms attend the disease, but cases have occurred where few of them existed, yet examination of the body, after death, has shown the LIVER to have been extensively deranged.

AGUE AND FEVER.

DR. M'LANE'S LIVER PILLS, IN CASES of Ague and Fever, when taken with Quinine, are productive of the most happy results. No better cathartic can be used, preparatory to, or after taking Quinine. We would advise all who are afflicted with this disease to give them A FAIR TRIAL.

Address all orders to FLEMING BROS., PITTSBURGH, PA.

P.S. Dealers and Physicians ordering from others than Flenning Bros., will do well to write their orders distinctly, and take none but Dr. M'Lane's, prepared by Flenning Bros., Pittsburgh, Pa. To those wishing ogive them a trial, we will forward per mail, post-paid, to any part of the United States, one box of Pills for welve three-cent postage stamps, or one vial of Vermifuge for fourteen three-cent stamps. All orders from Canada must be accompanied by twenty cents extra.

Sold by all respectable Druggists, and Country Storekeepers generally.

DR. C. McLANE'S

VERMIFUGE

Should be kept in every nursery. If you would have your children grow up to be HEALTHY, STRONG and VIGNEOUS MEN and WOMEN, give them a few doses

McLANE'S VERMIFUGE, TO EXPEL THE WORMS.

C. F. FRASER,

Barrister and Attorney-at-Law, Solicitor in Chancery,

NOTARY PUBLIC, CONVEYANCER, &c.,

BROCKVILLE, ONT. Collections made in all parts of Western Canada.

THE MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE

COMPANY, OF THE

CITY OF MONTREAL

DIRECTORS BENJ. COMTE, Esq., President.

Romuald Trudeau, Esq. Naz. Villeneuve, Esq. J. E. Mullin, Esq. R. A. R. Hubert, Esq. J. B. Beaudry, Esq. J. B. Rolland, Esq. Joseph Simard, Esq. Andre Lapierre, Esq.

The cheapest Insurance Company in this City is undoubtedly THE MUTUAL INSURANCE COM-PANY. The rates of insurance are generally half less than those of other Companies with all desirable security to parties insured. The sole object of this Company is to bring down the cost of insurance on properties to the lowest rate possible for the whole interest of the community. The citizens should therefore encourage liberally this flourishing Com-

Office-No. 2 St. Sacrament Street A. DUMOUCHEL,

Montreal, May 21st, 1870.

Secretary.

12m

THE

CHEAPEST AND BEST

CLOTHING STORE

IN MONTREAL

P. E. BROWN'S

No. 9, CHABOILLEZ SQUARE.

Persons from the Country and other Provinces, will find this the

MOST ECONOMICAL AND SAFEST PLACE

to buy Clothing, as goods are marked at the

VERY LOWEST FIGURE,

ONLY ONE PRICE ASKED

Don't forget the place:

BROWN'S,

NO. 9. CHABOILLEZ SQUARE,

Opposite the Crossing of the City Cars, and near the G. T. R. Depot Montreal, Sept. 30, 1870.

NEW SCHOOL BOOKS FOR 1870.

PRICES REDUCED.

THE METROPOLITAN READERS.

Compiled by a Member of the Holy Cross.

Metropolitan School Books are approved of by the Catholic Board of Education, and used in the Catholic Schools of the Dominion.

The Metropolitan First Reader. Royal 18me. 120 pages. Illustrated with ninety cuts. Beautifully printed on fine paper, and handsomely bound............doz. \$1.35, retail 15 cts.

The Metropolitan Second Reader. Royal 18mo. 216

pages. Illustrated and printed from clear type, on excellent paper, and substantially bound. doz. \$2.25, retail 25 ets. The Metropolitan Third Reader. Beautifully illus-

trated. 12mo. Well bound. doz. \$4.58, retail 50 cts. The Metropolitan Fourth Reader. With an intro-duction by the Right Rev. Dr. Spalding, Bishop of Louisville. This is the best Reader for ad-

vanced classes in Catholic Schools ever published. There is a short Biographical Notice given of each Author from whom the selections are made, preceding the lesson. 12mo. doz. \$6.75, retail 75 cts.

accompany the Metropolitan Series of Readers.

12mo. 180 pages. Illustrated with 320 cuts,

half bound doz. \$1.35, retail, 15 cts.

The Illustrated Speller and Definer. doz. \$3.60, retail 38 cts.
The Golden Primer Illustrated with 50 cuts. Stiff cover......doz. 30 cts, retail 5 cts.

STANDARD SCHOOL BOOKS.

Published for the use of the Schools of the CHRISTIAN Brothers, with the special approbation of the General of the Order given at Paris. July 1, 1853, at a meeting of the Council of the Order, and recommended as the only School Books to be used in their Schools in the United States and Canada.

First Book. New and enlarged edition. Strong Muslin back. 72 pages, stiff covers.

doz. 60 cts., retail 8 cts. Second Book. New and enlarged edition. Having Spelling, Accentuations and Definitions at the head of each chapter. 180 pages.

doz. \$1.121 ets., retail 121 ets Third Book. New and enlarged edition, With Spelling, Pronunciation and Definitions to each chapter. 350 pages. 12mo, half roan,

doz. \$3.50, retail 374 cts Fourth Boook. New and enlarged edition, Duty of a Christian. Translated from the French of De La Salle. By Mrs. J. Sadlier. 12mo. half bound doz. \$3.50, retail 37½ ets.

Nugent's French and English Dictionary. doz. \$7,50, retail 75cts. Carpenter's Scholar's Spelling Assistant. New edition printed on Fine Paper, strongly bound,

doz. \$1.00, retail 121 ets.

The Spelling Book Superseded. By Robert Sullivan, LL.D. Beautifully Printed on Fine Paper, and handsomely bound ... doz. \$1.50, retail 17 cts. The Catholic School Book .. doz. \$1.121, retail 121 cts.

Murray's Grammar, Abridged by Putnam, doz. \$1.00, retail 123 cts. Murray's large Grammar....doz. \$3.00, retail 30 ets. Wall er's Pronouncing Dictionary, Square 12mo. Half bounddoz. \$3.00, retail 30 cts. Pinnock's Catechism of Geography. Bound. doz. \$1.40, retail 15 cts.

Stepping Stone to Geography.
doz. \$1.12\frac{1}{2}, retail 12\frac{1}{2} cts.

Stepping Stone to English Grammar. doz. \$1.12½, retail 12½cts.

Bridge's Algebra. With Additions. By the Brothers of the Christian Schools.doz. \$3.60, retail 40 cts.
Reeve's History of the Bible. With two hundred and Walkingame Arithmetic. (L. S. D.)

doz. \$2.40, retail 25 cts. Perrin's Frenc in English Conversations.

doz. \$2.00, retail 25 ets. Perrin's French Fables doz. \$2,25, retail 25 ets. Grace's Outlines of History.....doz. \$4.00, retail 45 ets.

Kerney's Compendium of History. doz. \$9.00, retail 90 cts First Book of History, doz. \$4.50, retail 50 cts. Fredet's Modern History ...doz. S12.00, retail \$1.25.

"Ancient "...doz. S12.00, retail \$1.25.doz. \$12.00, retail \$1.25.

Lingard's England School Edition. doz. \$12.00, retail \$1.25 Bennett's Double Entry Book-Keeping, Exemplified by the Mercantile Transactions of New York City with the United States; and with its Trade and Commerce all over the World, embracing all Foreign Exchanges resulting therefrom. By James Arlington Bennett, 8vo. Illustrated with a Chart and a portrait of the author. This work

has already passed through forty editions. doz. \$12.00, retail \$1.25 (ADOPTED BY THE PROVINCIAL OF THE CHRISTIAN BROTHERS,

FOR USE IN THE SCHOOLS UNDER HIS CHARGE.)

A New Catechism of Sacred History. Compiled for the Use of Catholic Schools. By Mrs. J. Sadlier. 18mo. 178 pages.....doz. \$1.35, retail 15 ets. Butler's Catechism for the Diocese of Quebec.

doz. 50cts, retail 5 cts.

" of Toronto. doz. 50 ets., retail 5cts.

Catechism of Perseverance. Ecclesiastical History.

Sacred History, by a Friend of Youth. The History of Ireland.

, IRVING'S SERIES OF CATECHISMS.

Revised by M. J. Kerney.

Catechism of Astronomy.

of Botany.

of Classical Biography. of Chemistry. of Grecian History.

of Grecian Antiquities. of History of England,

of History of United States of Jewish Antiquities.

of Mythology. of Roman Antiquities. of Roman History. of Sacred History.

Sadlier's Fine Small Hand Copy Books without Sadlier's Exercise Books, bound per doz. \$2.25.
" per doz. \$2.50.
" doz. \$2.50.
" 2, 3, and 4 Quires.

Foolscap Account Books in Different Rulings...........per doz. \$2.40
Payson, Duntin and Scribner's National System of Penmanship in 12 numbers.

SADLIER'S SUPERIOR HEADLINE COPY BOOKS.

Nos. 1. Initiatory Lessons. 2. Combination of Letters.

3. " Wor 4. Text with Capitals Words.

5. Text with half Text

Half Text with Capitals.
 and Small Hand.
 Small Hand with Capitals.

9. Text, Half Text and Small Hand

12. Figures and Ornamental Letters.

10. { Angular Hand. Fine do . 11. Commercial Hand.

and the control of th

The above Copy Books are used in nearly all the Educational Institutions in the Dominion and the United States per doz. 50 cents.

All the Principle School Books published in the United States kept in Stock. Special discount to the Trade. Send for Catalogue.

D. & J. SADLIER & CO., MONTREAL.

IT IS

UNDENIABLE

That Bristol's Sugar-coated Pills are the safest, as well as the easiest in operation, of all purgatives.



IT IS UNDENIABLE

That Bristol's Sugar-coated Pills never gripe nor sicken, and that their operation does not weaken.

IT IS UNDENIABLE

That Bristol's Sugar-coated Pills are the best and only antibitious medicine that is purely vegetable. IT IS UNDENIABLE

That Bristol's Sugar-coated Pills are a certain and speedy relief in all kinds of headache

IT IS UNDENIABLE That Bristol's Sugar-coated Pills are unequalled as a

remedy in the different stages of Liver Complaint.

IT IS UNDENIABLE That Bristol's Sugar-coated Pills are the only purgative that eradicates Costiveness and Piles.

IT IS UNDENIABLE That Bristol's Sugar-coated Pills are a gentle, safe,

yet certain remedy in Indigestion and Dyspepsia. IT IS UNDENIABLE

That Bristol's Sugar-coated Pills are the best of preparations for clearing the Complexion and brightening the eyes.

IT IS UNDENIABLE That Bristol's Sugar-coated Pills give a sweet breath,

IT IS UNDENIABLE That Bristol's Sugar-coated Pills are the best, safest, and most agreeable of family medicines. They will not disappoint you. Try them and be re-

stored to health. For Sale at all the principal Drug Stores.

and clear and strengthen the voice.

BEAUTIFY

THE COMPLEXION

By using Murray & Lanman's Florida Water. It is taining no deleterious ingredients, being prepared solely from the rich floral perfumes of nature, unadulterated by any foreign substance whatever. It is suited for use by the blonde and brunette alike, imparting that beautiful, clear softness to the skin so much admired in the fair sex. By regular use at the

PREVENT AND REMOVE WRINKLES.

the softness of skin produced by its use taking away the natural inclination of the cuticle to form into ridges and furrows. Murray & Lanman's Florida Water is really the most delightful and efficacious of toilet waters, every thing entering into its composi-tion being of the finest quality, and so combined as to secure their best effects. It never changes nor alters, keeping fer any length of time, and in any climate, as delicate and fresh as at the moment of its preparation. It is also very extensively used as a dentifrice, on account of the

EXQUISITE FRAGRANCE



which it leaves in the mouth. The proportions should be about a ten-spoonful to a glass of pure water. It neutralizes the minute particles of food lodging in the mouth, and which are the prelific cause of decayed teeth, bad breadth, and unhealthy, white looking gams. Moreover, by the use of Murray & Lanman's Florida Water the breath is made sweet and pleasant, and the teeth white without any danger of injuring the enamel, a difficulty existing with nearly all the mouth lotions and powders for the teeth. As a general thing, ladies who make any pretensions to refinement desire to have

SOFT WHITE HANDS.

We believe that there is nothing will tend more to produce this effect than the constant use of Murray & Lanman's Florida Water mixed with the water in the basin. It removes redness and roughness. The ladies of Cuba and South America were the first to discover the extraordinary virtues of this floral water as a cosmetic, and, after twenty-five years of everyday use, they have decided that it is the only fragrant distillation combining all the requisites for a safe and reliable beautifier of the skin, as well as an exquisitely delicate perfune. Probably the most distinctive feature of Murray & Lanman's Florida Water is its wonderful

REFRESHING POWER.

The sense of smell never tires of it, but rather seems to find a more intense enjoyment the longer it is accustomed to its use.

As there are counterfeits, always ask for the Florida Water prepared by Lanman & Kemp, New York. For Sale by all respectable Druggists, Perfumers, and Fancy Goods Dealers.

THOMAS CRIBBIN.

TOBACCONIST. No. 117, St. LAWRENCE MAIN STREET.

THE Subscriber begs to inform his friends and the public generally, that he keeps constantly on hand a Choice Selection of TOBACCO, CIGARS, MEER-SCHAUM and BRIAR-ROOT PIPES. Please give him a call.

VEGETABLE MEDICINES.

By a species of instinctive feeling, the people of nearly all countries are greatly averse to those medicinal preparations which contain mineral substances amongst their ingredients. And yet, if the question was asked why they objected to this class of medicines, we presume few could give an intelligent answer. Nevertheless, the aversion is well founded.

All mineral substances, when taken into the sto-mach, are cumulative in their nature—that is to say, they remain either partly or wholly in the system and accumulate with each additional dose, until in many cases the result is death. For example, arsenic, although known to be a deadly poison, yet in certain parts of Switzerland is extensively used by the mountain guides as a means of giving them, vulgarly speaking ' long wind.' But although it is thus beneficial for a time, the ultimate result is always

It therefore becomes evident that the popular dis-like to mineral medicines is well founded, and it is doubtless in a great measure to the entire absence of any mineral substance that the wonderful success of

BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA



in this country is to be ascribed. It is prepared from the best quality of the Sarsaparilla Root, with which are combined other cleansing, purifying, and healing roots, barks, leaves, and balsamic gums-the whole, without doubt, making the best depurative and most valuable medicine known to the faculty,-The preparation of this great remedy is carried on under the personal supervision of the most scientific chemists and pharmaceutists, and none but the choicest ingredients are ever allowed to enter into its composition. The result is, that its action is always uniform and reliable. Its effects upon the BLOOD AND HUMORS

is to purge and purify them of every atom of disease and to instil into the general system a degree of vigovous, natural life, that enables even the weakly and fragile to throw off and resist the attacks of disease. All old sores and cruptions of a scrofulous or syphilitic nature, all ulcerons diseases, Salt Rheum Carbuncles, Boils, Blotches, or Pimples are SPEEDILY HEADED

to the body that is indeed most agreeable. In every case when there is reason to suspect the blood and humors of being impure or vitiated from whatever cause, Bristol's Vegetable Sugar-coated Pills should be used in conjunction with the Sarsaparilla, as they carry off the depraved matter, and a complete cure more speedily ensues.

For Sale at all the principal Drug Stores.

and removed, and a new elasticity and vigor given

GLASGOW DRUG HALL,

400 NOTRE DAME STREET.

THE undersigned begs to return his grateful acpast ten years. He would, at the same time, remark that while yielding to none other in the quality of his Medicines and the care with which they are dispensed, the charges will only be such as are compatible with a first-class article and a fair, honest profit. Being a believer in free trade in Physic, his store will be found equal to the wants of Allopathists, Homao pathists, Eelectics, Thompsonians, &c., with all the Patent Medicines of the day. As certain interested parties have circulated a rumor crediting him with having an interest in other drug establishments besides his own, he takes this opportunity to say that it is simply untrue. Trusting

that the favors of the past will be continued in the future, he remains Their obedient servant,
J. A. HARTE, Druggist, Glasgow Drug Hall, 400 Notre Dame Street.

A. M. D. G. ST MARYS MOLLEGE MONTREAL.

Montreal, May, 1870.

PROSPECTUS. THIS College conducted by the Fathers of the Society of Jesus. Opened on the 20th of September, 1848, it was

Incorporated by an Ac tof Provincial Parliament in 1852, after adding a course of Law to its teaching department.

The course of instruction, of which Religion forms the leading object, is divided into two sections, the Classical and the Commercial Courses.

The former embraces the Greek, Latin, French and English languages, and terminates with Philosophy. In the latter, French and English are the only languages taught; a special attention is given to Book-keeping and whatever else may fit a youth for

Commercial pursuits. Besides, the Students of either section learn, each one according to his talent and degree, History and Geography, Arithmetic or higher branches of Mathematics, Literature and Natural Science.

Music and other Fine Arts are taught only on a

Classes for younger students. TERMS. For Day Scholars \$3.00 per month. For Half-Boarders 7.00

special demand of parents; they form extra charges.
There are, moreover, Elementary and Preparatory

For Boarders, 15.00

Books and Stationary, Washing, Bed, and Bedding as well as the Physician's Fees, form extra charges. J. G. KENNEDY & Co.

are now shewing their New Fall Goods, and respectfully invite Gentlemen to their large and

varied stock of every article suitable for the present PERSONAL SUPERINTENDENCE, combined with a rapid business conducted on cash principles, enable them to quote the low prices at which they

are now offering the latest styles of garments.

J. G. KENNEDY & CO., Merchant Tailors, Clothiers, and Outfittors, 31 St. Lawrence St. W. F. MONAGAN, M.D.,

PHYSICIAN, SURGEON AND ACCOUCHEUR MAY be consulted personally or by letter at his of fice, 503 Craig Street, near corner of St. Lawience

and Craig Streets, montreat, 1. c.

The Doctor is an adept in the more serious diseases lof women and children, his experience being very

extensive.
Office Hours—From 7 to 10 a.m.; and from 4 to

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY COMPANY OF CANADA.

TRAINS NOW LEAVE BONAVENTURE STREET

GOING WEST.

at 8.00 a.m.

Night Express for Ogdensburg, Ottawa, Brockville,
Kingston, Belleville, Toronto, Guelph, London,
Brantford, Goderich, Buffalo, Detroit, Chicago,

and all points West, at 8.00 P. M. commodation Train for Kingston, Toronto and intermediate stations at 6 A.M. Accommodation Train for Brockville and interme-

diate Stations at 4:00 P.M. Trains for Lachine at 7:00 A.M., 9:00 A.M., 12 Noon, 2:00 P. M., 5:00 P. M. The 2:00 P.M. Train

Express for Boston via Vermont Central at 9:00 A.M. Express for New York and Boston via Vermont Central at 3:45 P. M. Express for Island Pond at 2:00 P.M.

BROCKVILLE & OTTAWA RAILWAY.

Trains will leave Brockville at 4:45 A.M., connect. ing with Grand Trunk Express from the West, and arriving at Ottawa at 8:30 A.M

Express at 3:30 P.M., connecting with Grand Trank Day Dypress from the West, and arriving at Ottawn at 7:16 P.N.

LEAVE OTTAWA. Express at 9:40 A.M., arriving at Brockville at 1:40 P.M., and connecting with Grand Trunk Day Express going West Mail Train at 3:45 P.M., arriving at Brockville at

9:15 P.M.

Hope.

Express 10,30 P.M., arriving at Brockville at 2:15 A.M., and connecting with Grand Trunk Night Express going West; arrive at Sand Point at 1:35 and 7:10 P.M. Freight frwarded with despatch. Car-leads go

through in Grand Trunk esrs to all points without transhipment. H. ABBOTT, Manager for Trustees.

Trains leave PORT HOPE daily at 3:00 p.m. and 5:45 a.m for Perrytown, Summit, Millbrook, Fraserville and Peterboro.

and Port Hope.

3000 p.m. for Milbrook, Bethany, Omenice and Leave LINDSAY daily at 9:35 a.m. and 12:35

p.m. or Omemce, Bethany, Millbrook and Port A. T. WILLIAMS, Superintendent.

GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY, - TORONTO TIME. Arrive 5:30, 11:00 A.M.

NORTHERN RAILWAY-TORONTO TIME.

Arrive 11:10 A.M., 8:10 P.M. Depart 7:45 A.M., 3:45 г.м. Brock Street Station. Arrive 10:55 A.M.,

GRAY'S SYRUP OF RED SPRUCE GUM.

RED SPRUCE GUM has always been held in high estimation by the Natives of Canada, and was at one time in great repute, for Pulmonary Affections. Like a great many of our household remedies, its use

It has been customary to dissolve the Gum in High Wines and then take it mixed with a little water; but the quantity of High Wines swallowed in order to obtain any appreciable effect, is so large that it entirely destroys the Balsamic and Soothing effects characteristic of the Gus. In the above preparation it is offered to the appreciation of the mislic in the it is offered, to the appreciation of the public, in the form of a delicious Syrup, with all the properties of the Gum preserved.

> Dispensing Chemist, 144 ST. LAWRENCE MAIN STREET. MONTREAL.

HENRY R. GRAY,

Prepared by

(Established 1859.) SELECT DAY SCHOOL.

SISTERS OF THE CONGREGATION DE NOTRE DAME, 744 PALACE STREET.

Under the direction of the

Hours of Attendance-From 9 toll a.M.; and from 1 to 4 P.M.

The system of Education includes the English and French languages, Writing, Arithmetic, History, Geography, Use of the Globes, Astronomy, Lectures on the Practical and Popular Sciences, with Plain and Ornamontal Needle Work, Drawing, Music, Vocal and Instrumental; Italian and German extra. No deduction made for occasional absence.

If I Pupils take dinner in the Establishment \$6 extra per quarter.

Mail Train for Toronto and intermediate stations

runs through to Province line.

GOING SOUTH AND EAST. Accommodation Train for Island Pond and intermediate Stations at 6:45 A.M.

Night Express for Portland, Three Rivers, Quebec and Riviere du Loup, at 10:10 P.M. Sleeping Cars on all Night Trains, Baggage checked

C. J. BRYDGES, Managing Director.

WINTER ARRANGEMENTS.

Mail Train at 7:30 A. M., arriving at Ottawa at 1:50

PORT HOPE & PETERBORO RAIL. WAY.

Leave PETERBORO daily at 3:30 p.m. and 5:20 a.m. for Fraserville, Millbrook, Summit, Perrytown

PORT HOPE AND LINDSAY RAILWAY. Trains leave PORT HOPE daily at 5:45 a.m. and

Depart 7:00, 11:45 A.M. 4:00, 5:30 P.M. PEL Trains on this line leave Union Station five minutes after leaving Yonge-st, Station,

City Hall Station.

Depart 8:00 A.M., 4:00 P.M.

7:55 P.M.

This Syrup is highly reccommended for Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Bronchial and Throat Affections.

was derived from the Indians who had the greatest faith in its virtues.